MOLLY THE BRAVE
OR
BEANNON O' THE MOOR
the most splendid Irish Drama
AT
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

GRACE CUNARD
AND
FRANCIS FORD
depicts the amazing bravery and hairbreath escapes of a daring adventurer and high way men
AT
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 26 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

U. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Fort Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah.

Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES:	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	533	663	420	690
London via Marseilles.	630	1,022	480	796
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.		942		715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2[illegible],000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE SHARES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee the estate and effects of Abdul Hussein Abdul Currim Bohtia, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th day of January 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following shares:—

PARTICULARS:—The shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Nos. 51597 to 51610; 92496, 80001 to 80007.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE ETC., OF A. G. SMITH, Esq., OF MESSRS. HOAR & Co.

Auction sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by welknown makers, platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 30th day of January 1917 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the 1st floor of the Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, near the Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, ward-robes sideboards with mirror back corner cabinets clothes baskets, revolving book-case easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets teakwood arm chair single and double teakwood single and double cots, electric table fanflower vases, China jars, sweet-toned cottage piano (very little used) wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniere, jardineers, cane chairs matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, ice box with refrigerator table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockery, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. G. Smith Esq., of Messrs. Hoar and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (fetching good interest) at British Hotel Lane, opposite Messrs. Lipton's, Ltd., in Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from S. N. Gazder Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of Quit and Ground rent tenure, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 9 and 106' New Nos. 4832 and 4952, admeasuring about 1,575 square yards and situate at 25, 29, 31, 33 and 35, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay and consisting of two separate buildings, one of which consists of a ground and first floor and is let for Rs. 6,000 per year to Messrs. Duke and Sons, and the other is consisted of a three storied building, which is likely to realise an amount of about Rs. 8,000 per year and is at present occupied by the said Company.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

Auction sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, English 12 lights Chandellier, French clock showing different times under dome, pianola, harmoniums, musical boxes, rich bohemian glassware, crockeryware and best platedware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th day of February, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Davar's Bungalow at Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well-known makers consisting of mahoganized dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, drawing room black wood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging presses, wardrobes, sidebtard with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstand, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, teakwood single and double cots, pianola, harmoniums, musical boxes with bells and drums, etc., one very large self-acting organ with English and Indian tunes, magic lantern, cinematograph, French revolving clock, cloth showing different times under glass dome, low arm easy chairs, folding arm easy chairs, folding screen, rolled top office table, wall brackets, with fairy lamp, 12 light English chandelliers, rich Bohemian and China vases, glass boxes, mechanical table fan, China jars, wash-hand table, palm stands, chairs, matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, carpet rugs, ice-box with refrigerator, table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Gold zenith and chronometer watches, Tucker's 12 light chandelliers, 2 and 3 light organ lamps, very large hall mirrors in gold frames, vase lamps, picture-albums.

Catalogues will be published and the property wil lbe on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDS AT GAUM KONE TOOKDI THANA, WITH THE BRICK FACTORY AND THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PATENT FOR THE METHOD OF WORKING KILNS FOR BURNING BRICKS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kumbhar Laxman Mulji, and others, Insolvents, and with the consent of the mortgagee of Lot No. 1. Maruti Bhiwaji Pawar, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 10th day February, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises, the right title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following properties and the factory standing thereon and the right, title and interest of the said insolvents in the Patent granted to them by the Government.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—Land situate at Gaum Kone Tookdi Thana, Pot Tookdi Bhewandi, Taluka Bhewandi, Turf Bhewandi, bearing survey No. 59, 59, 62, 63, 63, 59, 61, 62, 59, 273, 62, 63, 64, 63, admeasuring 10 acres and 33 3/4 goonthas: whereof the assessment is Rs. 19-4-6 and the Brick Factory standing thereon with all its machinery implements, etc.

LOT NO. 2.—Patent for the invention for improvement in the method of working kilns for burning bricks, granted to the said Insolvents by the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys for the said official assignee, Bombay, at their office at the Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Jan., 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of castor seed, bags of rape seed, bags of tilly, bags of barley, bags of moha flower, bags of harda, bags of methi, bags of tamarind, bags of gram dall, bundles of bagging, bundles of cotton, bundles of jegree, bundles of coir rope, baskets of chooris, empty wooden casks, empty wooden cases, box of medicine, box of iron rivets, loose iron pipes, bags of sweeping grain, etc.

Also from Budhugaon to V. T. Inv. No. 1 of 4-10-16.

A case iron nails, 1 case writing slate.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th January, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY, AT 2 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, FANCY PIECE-GOODS, YARN AND WASTE, ETC. SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from the Fire Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 1st February at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Indore-Malwa United Mills, Indore, the following goods salved from the late fire which occurred at the Mills a week ago:—

About 772 full pressed bales of Kumpta, Nandyal and other cotton.
About 884 bales of cloth (fancy piece-goods):
218 bales of grey yarn
12 Bales of coloured yarn.
548 coloured cotton in borras.
1632 Grey cotton in borras.
2844 Waste in borras (grey and coloured)
570 Barden bags in bundles
15 Bales of Hessian cloth.
China clay 703 cwt.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January, 1917.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150°
Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 889

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—BRITISH SOLDIER, BACHELOR, 37, desirous of settling in India, wishes to correspond with young woman or widow, 25 to 35. Strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6828

WANTED

WANTED—COMPETENT FITTER. Apply personally at once.
N. S. GUNMAKER,
6832 Play House.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by European with general office and shipping experience. Good testimonials. Apply Box No. 528, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6799

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPIST. Hindu preferred. One with some knowledge of Mechanical line, need apply in person to VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON, 2nd Khetwady Lane. 6817

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Immediately by Undersigned two CLERKS on Rs. 20 each, per mensem, with prospects of being made permanent. Applicants, who have passed U.S.F. Examination or Matric and are good at typing, need only apply, with testimonials, if any, stating, age and qualification.
A. X. MORAES,
Executive Engineer,
West Khandesh District, Dhulia.
Dhulia, 25th January, 1917. 6825

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—Maker Clement Talbot, 4 Cylinder, Torpedo Body, with complete set and working order. Apply to Mr. ABDULLA J. C. MITHA, Dadar Market. 6823

FOR SALE—Two Brand new WATERPROOF HOLDALLS, khaki colour, 60 by 36 inches, drill lined, leather bound, Rs. 15 each. Apply Mr. KHUSODY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 6822

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—BUNGALOWS having direct sea breezes and with beautiful garden, stables, motor garrages, etc. Please apply sharp to CAPTAIN LAL GOPAL SINGH, Staff Officer, Rewa State, at present Rewa House, Mahalaxmi, Warden Road, Bombay. 6824

FOR SALE—THIS DAY at 2-30 p.m.:—Valuable Artistic Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Rich Platedware, etc., of A. G. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. Hoar and Co., at Waterloo Mansions, at Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, by CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers. 6833

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. M. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

TO BE LET

LARGE GODOWN, about 1,200 square feet, early to be let. Apply:
CHANDABHOY,
6831 35, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

TO LET—A large bungalow HARROW ON THE HILL, at Gotacamund for this season. For particulars apply to LAND MANAGER to Sir RATAN TATA, Navsari Building, Fort Bombay. 6836

TO LET—With immediate possession one large airy Room on the 2nd Floor of Oriental Buildings. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road. 6804

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed RESIDENT SECRETARY of the ROYAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, as from 19th January, 1917, vice Mr. C. M. Ross resigned.
FRANK M. GARNETT,
Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.,
42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6774

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF GOODS BOOKING.

OWING to shortage of Coal supplies booking of goods except Coal and Military traffic from stations on this Railway north of Bhusawal to south of Bhusawal has been temporarily suspended.
W. LAIDLAW,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th January, 1917. 262

FOR ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL FIRMS.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT or ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP, in a new or old concern, at Bombay or Karachi by a young Indian (with highest references) who is shortly returning from America, with full Electrical and Mechanical qualifications acquired at the Institute of Technology at Massachusetts, Boston, (America). Repairing motor cars and motor cycles, and construction of motor parts and electric fans will be his special line. Terms of engagement to be addressed to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 6694

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1466 of 1916.

HARILAL JEYKISONDAS KANIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Parsiwada Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and the other creditors of MUKUNDRAI KESHAVLAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased ..... Plaintiff
vs.
INDRAVADAN MUKUNDRAI of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem ..... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit on behalf of himself and the other creditors of Mukundrai Keshavlal, late of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, deceased, praying:—

(a) That the estate of the said Mukundrai Keshavlal may be administered by and the directions of this Hon'ble Court and an account taken of the property and assets belonging to the said estate.

(b) That a decree may be passed in favour of the plaintiff against the estate of the said deceased for the sum of Rs. 1,165 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 22nd day of December, 1916, till payment.

(c) That a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate.

(d) That in the meantime and pending further order of this Hon'ble Court such Receiver may be directed to take immediate possession of the estate of the said deceased including the safe and other articles, papers and books of account in his office in Share Bazar and in his rooms in a house on New Queen's Road to carry out contracts on behalf of his constituents and on his own behalf entered into by him and which may be found profitable to the said estate and to recover the Insurance Moneys, outstandings and cash in the Banks.

(e) That all necessary orders may be made, directions given, inquiries made and accounts taken as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit.

(f) That the plaintiff's cost of this suit may be provided for.

(g) That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And this Hon'ble Court has fixed the hearing of the suit for the 27th day of February, 1917.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1917.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 26th day of January, 1917.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
6830

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF AT COIMBATORE.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 1159 OF 1916.

Between:
N. S. SUNDARASWAMI CHETTI ..... Plaintiff
and
1. DAMODAR MAHADEV;
2. GOVIND RAMKRISHNA THAKOOR, Partners trading under the name and style of Thakoor Satheikar and Mandi ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against the defendants in O. S. No. 1159 of 1916, on the file of the Principal, District Munsif's Court of Coimbatore, for the recovery of Rs. 453-2-6 with interest and costs and that the said suit is posted to the 6th February, 1917, for hearing. If the defendants do not appear on the said date, the suit will be heard ex parte.

N. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
High Court Vakil for Plaintiff.
Dated 22nd January, 1917. 6827

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai JIVANAI, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Mr. BOMANJI SHAPURJI CHOTHIA, deceased, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. All persons having claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground partly of Toka and partly of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements and structures standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bhoiwada, Parel (Naigaum), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, marked A to G on the Plan annexed to the agreement for sale and thereon enclosed within boundary lines coloured yellow and of which the respective areas, Collector's New Survey Numbers and boundaries are as under:—

FIRST.—Plot A originally consisting of seven plots now made into one contains by admeasurement (28,950) Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and bears Collector's New Survey Nos. 4—5—6—7—8—9—9A/2066 and is bounded as follows:—That is on or towards the North partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/2066, fifthly hereunder described and partly by a passage, on or towards the South partly by Bhoiwada Cross Road and partly by a passage, on or towards the East by Bhoiwada Road and on or towards the West partly by a passage partly by the property of Bai Noorbai, widow of Haji Ismail Ghancker and partly by the properties bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/2066.

SECOND.—Plot B contains by admeasurement (729) seven hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bears Collector's New Survey No. 2/2072 and is bounded as follows:—That is on or towards the North by the property of J. C. Dias, on or towards the South and East by a passage and on or towards the West by the property of Khatri Oomar Jooma and others.

THIRD.—Plot C originally consisting of five plots now made into one, contains by admeasurement (12,113) Twelve thousand one hundred and thirteen syuare yards or thereabouts and bears Collector's New Survey Nos. 1—2—3—4 and 5/2057 and bounded on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that partly by the property of Khatri Oomar Jooma and partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/2072, 2ndly hereinabove described on or towards the South by the property of Bastio Jas Nunes and others, on or towards the East partly by the property of Soomen Keshoo, partly by the property of Budhaji Govind partly by the property of Waman Govind Thakur and Govind Bhikaji and partly by the property of Jas Lawrence Nunes and on or towards the West partly by the property of Manuel Squacio Gomes and partly by the property of the Archbishop of Bombay.

FOURTH:—Plot D contains by admeasurement (775) seven hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts and bears Collector's New Survey No. 1/2066 and is bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the North and East by the property of Haji Suleman Jooma on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Ali Moosa and partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 3/2066 hereunder described and on or towards the West by the property of Haji Alli Moosa.

FIFTH:—Plot E contains by admeasurement (1705) one thousand seven hundred and five Square Yards or thereabouts and bears Collector's New Survey No. 2/2066 and is bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the North partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 1/2066 4thly hereinabove described and partly by the property of Haji Sulleman Jooma on or towards the South and East by property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the West by the property of Haji Ali Moosa.

SIXTH:—Plot F contains by admeasurement (352) three hundred and fifty-two Square Yards or thereabouts and bears Collector's New Survey No. 3/2066 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/2066 5thly hereinabove described on or towards the South & East by the property lstly hereinabove described and on or towards the West by the property of Haji Ali Moosa.

SEVENTH:—Plot G contains by admeasurement (1012) one thousand and twelve Square Yards or thereabouts and bears Collector's New Survey No. 1/2041 and is bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the North by the property of Hari Dwarkaji Thakur on or towards the South by the property of Rustamji Rattanji Contractor and others on or towards the East partly by the property of the Archbishop of Bombay and partly by the property of Manuel Squacio Gomes and on or towards the West by the property of Cawasji Merwanji Majra.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1917.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's attorneys.
6835

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of WAMAN WASUDEO MOORANJAN, living on the income of his property, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
NARMADABAI, widow of WAMAN WASUDEO MOORANJAN, of Bombay Kokanasth Namdeo Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant, the sole executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed Deceased residing at Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 27th day of Jan., 1917.
Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
6834

AMUSEMENTS.

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presents the eminent stars
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MARGARET DALE OWEN
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TO-NIGHT.
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WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31st.
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THURSDAY, Feb. 1st.
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
FRIDAY, Feb. 2nd.
LOST—24 HOURS
Plan at ROSE & Co.

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and thereafter twice daily at 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
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MINIATURE
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In Wonderful Acts Pantomimes, Ballets &c.
AND
A BRILLIANT GALAXY.
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SPECIALITY ARTISTES.
As it appeared on two occasions before their Majesties the King and Queen and Royal Family at Buckingham Palace.
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ESSIE JENNINGS
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HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mallim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The disturbance continued moving eastwards yesterday but with diminishing activity. It gave some snowfall in the hills from Simla to Mukteswar, and light rainfall in the plains of the United Provinces. All falls over one-tenth inch reported are Allahabad, Lucknow, Bahraich, Bareilly, Debra Dun and Mukteswar one-quarter inch, Mussooree three-quarters and Chakrata and Simla half. The new disturbance from the west does not appear to be developing.

Forecast:—A general decrease in rainfall.

SNOWFALL IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

After several days of unsettled weather Simla received its first snowfall this winter last evening about three inches having been registered. The fall this year though very late compared with the past four years yet will do enormous good to local crops which were badly in need of the same. There is a marked fall in temperature to-day and the weather is once again remarkably fine.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab but has fallen elsewhere and is now in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.10in. and Allahabad 0.22in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and at Bhavnagar-Para and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at most stations; day temperature is in defect except in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Hyderabad and clear elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the United and the Central Provinces have caused local rain in the United Provinces and are passing eastwards. A fresh disturbance is affecting the weather in north-west India where skies have become moderately clouded.

Some showers are likely in north-west India. A few showers are possible in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 29th of January 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th Jan.)	61.8	50.9	80	..	6.08	—1.30
Jask	74.3	55.6	77	..	3.67	1.29
Do. (th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	74.3	64.6	63	..	2.33	0.35
Do. (28th Jan.)	75.9	64.1	70	..	2.38	0.39
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.5	48.7	61	..	0.23	—0.45
Rawalpindi	65.1	37.2	74	..	0.64	—2.98
Lahore	69.9	38.5	83	..	0.12	—1.33
Hissar	72.0	39.2	83	..	0.47	..
Ambala	69.7	40.1	89	..	0.34	—2.19
Delhi	67.2	43.8	94	..	0.42	—1.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	68.9	45.6	92	..	0.08	—0.84
Mainpuri	69.3	45.3	90	..	0.56	—0.66
Jhansi	74.9	49.8	97	..	0.93	—0.07
Cawnpore	68.6	51.1	97	0.10	2.44	1.33
Allahabad	66.5	48.1	96	0.22	0.73	—0.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.7	49.4	59	..	0.05	—0.43
Karachi	77.6	59.5	44	..	0.18	—0.56
Ajmer	68.6	44.0	71	..	0	—0.81
Jaipore	71.8	41.3	56	..	0.05	—0.79
Kotah	72.6	53.2	78	..	0.02	—0.52
Mount Abu	60.4	45.2	51	..	0	—0.63
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.0	50.1	51	..	0.53	0.33
Dwarka	80.8	60.6	60	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	80.8	63.2	61	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	81.1	48.8	44	..	0	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	84.8	52.3	79	..	0	—0.32
Surat	84.5	59.7	61	..	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	85.6	59.9	44	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	80.8	52.9	42	..	0	—0.26
Neemuch	73.1	50.6	78	..	0.03	—0.50
Indore	77.2	51.0	77	..	0.66	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.3	54.3	85	..	2.79	1.32
Sangor	71.4	49.6	89	..	0.32	—1.19
Hoshangabad	79.1	56.6	80	..	1.42	0.21
Khandwa	82.2	58.6	76	..	1.06	0.12
Akola	80.4	61.7	55	..	2.42	0.97
Amraoti	80.8	62.1	48	..	0.45	—0.98
Nagpur	85.6	59.7	67	..	2.56	0.98
Chanda	88.7	60.2	77	..	0.63	—0.66
Raipur	84.0	58.6	76	..	2.86	1.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	66.3	78	..	0.72	0.18
Ratnagiri	82.7	65.9	69	..	7.96	6.59
Mormugao	81.7	68.3	89	..	3.98	3.81
Karwar	84.5	63.3	91	..	8.46	6.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	53.3	50	..	1.33	0.56
Ahmednagar	82.7	55.5	45	..	0.65	—0.43
Poona	85.2	52.5	71	..	1.91	0.84
Sholapur	88.8	63.1	49	..	8.38	6.80
Bijapur	86.0	62.2	46	..	9.47	8.27
Belgaum	81.9	54.6	64	..	10.67	8.76
Aurangabad	82.6	58.2	50	..	0.77	—0.25
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.2	64.0	42	..	1.36	0.53
Hyderabad	83.5	60.3	69	..	2.44	1.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.4	66.1	57	..	4.78	1.40
Calicut	85.2	67.3	79	..	5.70	—0.57
Cochin	92.2	69.7	65	..	4.62	—3.89
Colombo	88.1	67.4	84	..	13.95	—7.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.0	63.0	82	..	10.85	4.63
Bellary	88.3	62.6	61	..	2.17	—0.02
Cuddapah	88.9	63.3	71	..	3.49	—1.15
Madras	84.8	67.5	59	..	18.08	—1.79
Bangalore	81.3	59.6	77	..	10.14	6.35
Coimbatore	86.1	66.9	74	..	5.76	0.84
Trichinopoly	89.2	65.6	71	..	2.94	—5.80
Negapatam	88.9	66.5	67	..	15.10	—13.28

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

Cloth:—There has been very limited cloth enquiry.

Yarns:—Irregular and slow.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 26th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain to Continent	..	..	7,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	10
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	77

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	..	..	111,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	57,000
" " to France and Continent	..	..	93,000
" " to Japan	..	..	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	..	..	1,381,000
" " at Interior Ports	..	..	1,203,000

New York, Jan. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	15,000
" " to Continent	..	..	Nil.
Futures at New York March	..	..	17.43+31
" " May	..	..	17.62+31
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	17.40+25
" " Orleans	..	..	17.00+6
Futures at New Orleans March	..	..	17.04+24
" " May	..	..	17.18+31
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	10
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	70⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 27th.

Bales.

Total in Sight	..	..	9,952,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	..	..	386,000
East Indian " "	..	..	240,000
American " "	..	..	4,253,000
Other " "	..	..	50,000
Total Sales	..	..	31,000
East Indian Sales	..	..	1,700
Total Speculation	..	..	3,000
" Export	..	..	3,000
East Indian Export	..	..	..
" " Stock	..	..	42,000
" " Forwarded	..	..	7,000
" " Actual Export	..	..	800
" " Imports	..	..	8,900
" " Speculation	..	..	500
American Afloat	..	..	190,000
East Indian Afloat	..	..	7,000
Total Afloat	..	..	296,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	37 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent since 18th Instant.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	5½
" " 6 "	..	..	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	..	..	4½
" 7 day market loans	..	..	4½
Consols 2½ %	..	51½	No change.
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	..	49½	
Indian Stock 3½ % (sterling Loan)	..	..	64—½
Government Securities 3 %	..	55½	No change.
Ex. on London at Paris Francs.	..	27.89	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 27th.

3½% 1925—1928	..	..	£86
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	£99¾

No change.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th.

WHEAT

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Just shipped paid 30/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Afloat value 31/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat nominal 70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold: Jan.-Feb. Sellers 90/6

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec-Jan. Nominal 94

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers 88/6

Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers 92/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb Inactive nominal 102

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. value dull .. 102

London, Jan. 26th.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. value—dull .. 102

London, Jan. 27th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £130½

Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal 132

Copper Braziers .. ..

Yellow Metal .. ..

Hard Spelter Nominal 42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	.. ..	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	..	23
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	..	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		25
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.		25/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.		25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure February Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Buyers	2/10½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

The market to-day did not open in the morning owing to Bazar people settling up accounts for January but some little business was reported in Good Broach.

Later at Colaba the market opened stiffer in sympathy with higher advices from the other side. G. M. G. Broach is quoted at Rs. 394½ with Bazar jobbers buying. Some little business is also reported in Khamgaum Akola styles for March.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

G. M. G. Broach April 394½.

Fully Khamgaum Akola March 385.

Fully Good Bengal, March 288/9.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 29th.

Description.		Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spov. Cotton
		DELIVERY.			
Broach.	Good M.G.	—	—	390	—
Broach.	Fine M.G.	—	403	400	New
Bengal.	F.G. M.G.	..	285	—	280/90
Bengal.	Fine M.G.	..	296	—	285/95
Bengal.	Superfine M.G.	..	—	—	295/05
Rajputana.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	285/97
Sind Punjab.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	285/95
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	..	380	—	345/75
Kilich/Amraoti.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	350/75
Dhamg./Pulgaon.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	355/80
Yeotmal.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	360/85
Nagpore.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	370/90
Hingt./Wardha.	Fine G.M.	..	—	—	375/95
Khandesh.	Fine M.G.	..	368	—	345/55
Khandesh.	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	315/35
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	315/25
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	345/55
Badore.	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	—
Ujjain.	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	—
Nimder.	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	—
Mathia.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	340/50
Mathia.	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	330/40
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	—	—	—
Ocompta	Good M.G.	..	—	—	—
Westerns.	Good M.G.	..	—	—	—
Westerns.	Good H.G.	..	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	308	300	287	—	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	315	303	289	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	308	295	284	—	Ready
	312	300	286	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	380	350	—	Ready
	—	372	345	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	300	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	326	—	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair -Staple)	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	—	367	362	—	Ready
	—	384	361	—	1/25th Mar. 17
	—	—	—	—	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	383	357	—	Ready
	—	384	359	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum	—	388	370	—	Ready
Pookgaum (M.G.)	—	386	361	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	392	374	—	Ready
	—	390	358	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	—	397	379	—	Ready
	—	393	365	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	397	379	—	Ready
	—	395	370	—	1/25th Mar. 17
	—	407	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	395	1/25th Ap. 17
	—	—	—	—	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Mathia (M.G.)	—	350	340	—	Ready
	—	359	338	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	410	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	415	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	408	May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	398	May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	430	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	425	April-May 1917
	—	—	—	—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 29th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	—	—
" White Cawnpore 70-80	—	—
" Karachi Bangia	—	—
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	—
" Brown Cawnpore	—	—
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	—
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	—
" Brown Thin	—	—
Toriseed, White 85-15	—	—
" Gular 75-25	—	—
" Black	—	—
" Gular 50-50	—	—
Poppyseed, White	—	—
Groundnuts	—	—
Mowraseed	—	—

Ready Market closed.

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 2 9
Linseed May	10 6 6
Linseed Sept.	10 14 6

BULLION.

The silver market is steady although London is down by 3/16d. i.e. to 37½d.

English Bar Gold 27 Nominal.

Shield Sovereign 17-4.

Dragon 15-14.

Silver Ready Ex duty 92-5.

Silver 1st Settlement Ex-duty 92-8.

Silver 2nd Settlement Ex-duty 92-10.

EXCHANGE.

There is more business passing.

Bank Tel. Tranefer 1/4 7/32.

Bank D/Drafts 1/4 9/32.

3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.

3 Months Sight Credits francs. 19½.

30 days sight Hongkong 167½.

30 days sight Shanghai 255½.

60 days sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ p. c. Government Paper is quoted at 72.

4 p.c. Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

The market was steady to-day with a fair amount of business passing.

In Mill shares Madhavjis changed hands betwewen 1480 to 1512½, Standards betwewen 1955 to 1392½ and Nagpurs between 2145 to 2155. Simplex moved between 637½ to 655 and closed at 642-8.

Tata Irons were unchanged at 275 but deferreds were quiet at 940. Bombay Burmas declined to 1035.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & COS.' CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated London, 28th December, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issues shows practically no change as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of dollars 22,600,000 has been received in New York from Canada during the week.

The Rhodesian gold output for November, 1916, amounted to £317,135 as compared with £313,160 in November, 1915, and £325,608 in October, 1916.

SILVER.

There has been a lack of general demand about the period of the X'mas holidays, and supplies were mostly taken for coinage. Offerings, confined to three instead of the customary six working days, appeared more plentiful, although the total for the week has been probably much the same as usual.

A considerable amount of silver—reported to be about £,1,000,000 in value—has been acquired by the Indian Government in Bombay and Calcutta.

The price has fallen from 36 13/16 to 36½ owing to the absence of competition, but the undertone continues good and the entrance of new buyers will, doubtless, be reflected by movements in the price.

The combined shipments from London to India and China during 1915 and 1916 have been remarkably similar in amount. The former about £140,000 under, the latter about £140,000 over £4,000,000.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,200 bars as compared with 1,800 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 23rd December, 1916, consisted of about 23,900,000 ounces in Sycee, and 16,600,000 dollars, as compared with about 22,800,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,400,000 dollars on 16th December, 1916.

A shipment of 1,260,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Shanghai during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver per oz. std.

December 22nd, 36 11/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward deliver.

December 27th, 36½ cash, no quotation fixed for forward deliver.

December 28th, 36½ cash, no quotation fixed for forward deliver.

Average, 36.562.

Bank Rate, 6 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery, is 5/16 below that fixed a week ago.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

HIGH PRICES AND CONSUMPTION.

The "Manchester Guardian" states as follows:—

Though prices of cloth and yarn are a little lower than they were we are not doing as much business here as when prices were higher. The advance in cotton is attributed in the main to the evidences of large consumption in the States, but it appears that some stimulus came with a renewal of peace rumours. Whatever might be the ultimate effect of peace, it appears that the immediate one would be an advance in cotton. But it may be early yet to take peace into account though when you consider that some of the goods bought now will not reach their destination for a twelve-month the possibility of great changes in values must be considered. The question is often asked how far the high prices will restrict consumption, and in formulating a reply the difficulty would be that restriction may so easily be confused with postponement of buying, which is quite another matter. The answer to the question is involved with that to another, which is whether there is any limit to the growing strength of producers. Can they go on mending their margins indefinitely, or does a time come when buyers do not merely delay but shut up? Certainly, with this steady reduction in output the limit is not yet reached. When the war ends we may have to face a greater scarcity of cotton, and Lancashire may reasonably do all it can to support the present efforts which are being made to augment the supply. The trouble is that we commonly confine ourselves to hearty approval of the efforts of other people, and the conviction deepens that progress must be very slow unless the Government can initiate strongly instead of yielding slightly to the pressure from without.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H W S Airey, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C J Byron, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut W H Dunderdale, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J C Frankland, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E A Shephard, Dorsets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H J Cardar, Londons

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut G C Harrison, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E L Vickers, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut D H Chambers, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J A Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H B Kitchin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E L B Lart, Dorsets.
Captain H J Segrave, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut N J Strachan, Dorsets
Second-Lieut G H T Wanstall, Dorsets
Second-Lieut C W Hitaker, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J N Wightman, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W A Carswell, Black Watch
Captain C M Forster, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H E Harris, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut D H Hopkins, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut S G Kingsley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L C Kitson, East Surreys.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut K S D Bateman, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut T W Doke, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut D W Brady, Borders.
Second-Lieut R F Corlett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W P Vigor, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F C O Twist, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G C Winstanley, Somersets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C J Harmsworth, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F C Clements, Engineers.

DIED.

Captain R P Wintour, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut J J V Fitz W Murphy, Irish Guards.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut M G L Lambert, Worcesters.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED.

Second-Lieut R H Brown, West Ridings.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C S Bott, Lincolns.
Lieut-Colonel E A Cameron, Lincolns.
Lieut E N Holden, Manchesters.
Captain R Pennington, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F L Rankin, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A C Richardson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D G Shepstone, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W M Spreckley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H Van Der Weyden, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J B Green, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J B Clark, Yeomanry.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The following names of British officers appear in the 290th Casualty List, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Royal Lancashires, 2nd-Lieut. P. N. Wood. South Lancashires, 2nd-Lieut W C Craig, Wiltshires, 2nd-Lieut M G Warland.

WOUNDED.

Loyal North Lancashires, 2nd-Lieut (Temporary Major) H C Palmer, Wiltshires, 2nd-Lieut J G Mellish, Hampshires, 2nd-Lieut H G Huskison, R A M C, Lieut J A Noble, I.A., Major R C Fergusson Pollock, 2nd-Lieut W E Ronnfeldt, I A R O, 2nd-Lieuts J B Wilkinson, H P T Lattey, A T J Owen.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29 905 Inch.
Wet-bulb Thermometer	68.1 "
Dew Point	64.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 711 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1 "
Minimum 70.4 "	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,NW,NNW,N.
Mov-ment of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	171 Miles.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY.

WILL THE POSITION BE MAINTAINED

Japan may be regarded as industrially one of the most prosperous countries in the world. Owing to her immense sales of munitions the specie holds have increased from 353,000,000 yen to over 600,000,000 yen, with which she has been enabled to redeem large amounts of bond indebtedness as well as to invest in British war securities, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Her shipping companies have experienced unbounded expansion, with numerous new lines established, while dockyards have commanded as high as 331 yen a ton for even second-hand ships. Her railway revenue has also witnessed a substantial increase during the past year. It is not too much to say that Japan's expansion in the cotton and shipping industries will place her in a position for severe competition in all Pacific markets in the future; and as this competition is backed by Government support in every form and a business personnel keenly alive to special and national interests, her foreign rivals are apt to suffer some confusion in meeting the situation.

At home and in her colonies the State railways do all in their power to aid the progress of Japanese commerce. Industrially she has no trade unions to contend with, and the artisan population is absolutely in the hands of employers. Strikes are seldom heard of and wages are low.

With these advantages Japan might be expected to supplant many of her older competitors in the markets of the world. It must be remembered, however, that commercial supremacy is not attained by leaps and bounds. It is something that depends on substantial quality, moral as well as material. It is a grave question whether in the long run Japanese manufacturers can hold their own with those of Britain and America.

In almost every course of trade with Japanese manufacturers there is in time the almost inevitable flaw of indifference to commercial principles, such as divergence of goods from sample, of failure to observe contract, which weaken faith and hinder a progress which often has very well begun.

In this respect there has been some encouraging improvement, especially under Government oversight; but foreign merchants are constantly complaining of intolerable aberrations of commercial principle even among some of the older and better established firms. Whether Japan is able to hold the place she has won since the war depends, therefore, on her sincere reform in the respects indicated.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th January 1917 was 30.098 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.
7 LARGE SAFES
supplied to Messrs EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.
372 SAFES
supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.
700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.
GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING Co.
Near Gas Work Parel, BOMBAY.

SEA SAVAGERY.

STORY OF THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

DEATHS IN OPEN BOATS.

(COPYRIGHT 1916 BY ALFRED NOYES.)

Two telegrams begin this winter's tale. The first to C. in C. E. Indies: "Have you any news of the Ss. Clan Macfarlane, passed Malta on Dec. 27, bound for Port Said?" The second, from C. in C. Indies: "Clan Macfarlane has not yet arrived in Egypt."

The Clan Macfarlane, of the Port of Glasgow, was a steamer of some 4,000 tons, built of steel, at Sunderland. She had a crew of seventy-six hands, and a general cargo and left Birkenhead on Dec. 16, 1915. On Dec. 30 at 3-45 p.m., she was steaming at full speed, making an average of ten knots. There was a look-out in the crow's nest and two look-outs were on the forecastle head. The weather was fine and clear. The wind was in the west, blowing moderately, with a slight sea.

The chief officer, Frederick James Hawley, had just been called, as he was to go on duty at four o'clock, when he felt and heard a violent explosion. He ran on deck and found the upper hatches of No. 5 hold and the tarpaulins blown out of position. They had been battened down on leaving Liverpool.

He gave orders at once to lower the boats below the level of the harbour deck, and this was done. He then sounded No. 5 hold and found 18in. of water. He also saw the cargo breaking up and floating out of the steamer's side. She had been struck on the starboard side, at No. 5 hatch, below the water-line. Hawley then personally searched the forecastles to make sure that nobody was in them. He conferred with the master, and they decided to abandon the ship, as she was beginning to settle by the stern, and it was growing dark.

At about 5-15 all hands left the steamer in six boats, and rowed clear. About six o'clock a submarine appeared from the southward, and fired six shots into the steamer on the port side for ward. At 6-15 all the boats were made fast, astern of the master's boat, to keep them together during the night. A few minutes later the submarine came alongside, asked for particulars of the steamer, and then steered to the eastward. After this masts were stepped, sails broken out, and a course set for Crete, which was thought to be fifty-five or sixty miles away. They sailed all night.

In the early hours of New Year's morning it fell calm. The boats separated, and the men rowed till ten a. m., when a light northerly wind sprang up. They set sail, and continued till five p. m., when the boats were all made fast again astern of the master's boat. They sailed all night.

On Jan. 2, at eight o'clock in the morning, they made the north-east end of Crete, but the wind and sea increased, and the boats were blown to the south-west, along the coast. It was only three or four mile distant, but the heavy sea made it impossible to land.

At ten o'clock that night the third officer's boat parted the two-rope. The second gunner's boat was attached to this one, and they were both swallowed up in the darkness. The master's boat cast off, and went in search of them. Hawley's boat lay to with the others all night waiting.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

It was a terrible night. There were a good many natives of India in the boat's crew, and they suffered greatly from the exposure. One by one, in the dim light of the lanterns, pathetically as children, they gave up the fight for life, and slipped into the water that swilled about their feet. The wild eyes, always aloof from our own, flashed like the eyes of frightened forest creatures, and their lips murmured delirious of their distant East. Five of them died in Hawley's boat, and were lifted, dripping from the water that had been shipped, and slipped over the side into the dark sea. A sixth died in the second officer's boat.

At daybreak on Jan. 3 the master's boat was sighted, a black dot among the distinct whitecaps; and at about eight o'clock he rejoined them. He told them that he had been unable to find the missing boats, and that three natives in his own boat had also died during the night.

At four o'clock on the afternoon of this day they decided to abandon number one boat, transferring the fourth engineer (who was in charge of it) with six natives to Hawley's boat, and two natives to the master's boat. The wind and sea increased, and at 4-30 the rudder on the master's boat was carried away. He then made fast astern of the second officer's boat.

At 5-30 the wind and sea had increased so much that the master was forced to let go. He set a reefed jib; and at daylight on the 4th there was no sign of him. At two p.m. he was sighted again, sailing to the westward. Hawley set sail and tried to follow him, but he had the second officer's boat attached and could not get up to him. The last they saw of the master's boat was at sunset on the fourth, making about west-south-west, and finally vanishing into the evening light. Sails were stowed and the boats lay to. The sea anchor was used that night, and at daybreak Hawley attached a bucket to the sea anchor to increase its weight.

At one a.m. on the 5th it was decided to abandon number four boat, and transfer the second officer, fifth engineer, and seven natives, with their food and water, to Hawley's boat. This was a perilous task in a wind and sea so boisterous; and during the process the rudder of Hawley's boat was broken and unshipped. He then used an oar, with a goosewinged jib as a jigger to keep head to sea.

During the forenoon the wind increased to a gale, with a high increasing sea. The boat laboured heavily and shipped water, and heavy sprays burst continually over the men as they baled. Oil was used, and the baling went on without a break.

At noon on the 5th they sighted the smoke of a steamer on the south-east, but she drew no nearer, and the smoke died away. All this time, it must be remembered, the men were soaked from head to foot by the wintry seas. On January 6 at six o'clock the second cook died from exposure, and the blue frozen body was dropped overboard. Half an hour later the officers' boy died, and at nine o'clock on the same bleak morning a fireman died. The burial of these dead, the heave and brief plunge of the bodies as they lightened the boat, were the only interruptions to the long monotony of the baling.

BOY'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

At ten o'clock the wind and sea moderated a little. Hawley set a reefed lug-sail; and, having decided to make for Alexandria, though it was about 250 miles distant, he steered E.S.E. At 4-15 that afternoon another native died, and was buried.

They sailed at night. At five a.m. on January 7 the wind shifted to N.W., and freshened, and the sea increased again. At six o'clock the captain's boy died (having fought hard for life all through the night), and his burial left the boat still lighter.

At 7-30 a.m. they put a second reef in the lug-sail, and steered S.E. At eight a.m. they sighted a steamer on the port-bow, only about three miles distant. Cries broke from their blackened lips, and they made signal of distress by waving some of the dead men's clothing, a coat and a shirt, on a stick.

When the steamer sighted the boats she headed for them at once, and signalled by blowing her whistle. At 8-30 they were alongside the steamer (the Crown of Arragon), and by nine o'clock the diminished crews were taken aboard. They were all at the point of exhaustion.

On the Crown of Arragon brandy and hot coffee and dry clothes were given to them. But on the way to Malta two more men died from the effects of their long exposure.

The rest was told in a few telegrams reporting the case and asking that search should be made for the missing boats. They were never found. "Civilisation" is very big and busy; and one telegram in reply stated: "No ships available."

But, grimly as this crew was thinned out, that of the Whitgift fared even worse. The only evidence of the attack on this ship is that of a Japanese, one of the crew, who sent a postcard to the owners (Messrs. Parker, Hamilton, and Company) from a prison camp in Germany. All the rest of the crew were lost. The postcard ran as follows:

To Miggis, Palkel, Hamilton, and Co.

June, 17, 1916.

Dear Sirs—I have written you once from Hemeln, but did not receive any answer. I am in now Lager Holzminden, Barrack 4 On April 20, 1916, our ship has been torpedoed by a German U boat, and now I am prisoner. If it is possible, I would be very grateful to you if you would send from time to time a parcel and money, because all my things are lost, and I cannot write to Japan.—Yours,

IKEHATO SABURO,

The waves of this war break on every coast in the world, and the sound of them washes over every Continent, bringing sorrow to the remotest ends of the earth. In the early days of the war I met an old gardener on the coast of Maine. He was a Scot by birth, but had been an American citizen for over half a century. "My son went back to Scotland" he told me, "to see some of my folks at home, and he took up mine-sweeping. He was drowned just off Aberdeen, where I was born."

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP'S FATE.

But it is almost equally dangerous for neutral seamen to engage in the humane work of bringing food to Belgium. The Greek steamer Embiricos was taking a cargo of maize for the Belgian Relief Committee when she was sunk by a submarine in the Channel. The crew were put into open boats at nightfall, though the weather was very stormy, with a wild rain, and the sea ran mountains high.

The Greek captain, John Palaocrassas, lost sight of the second boat (there were only two) as they were going before the wind and sea. He tried to go back and find them, but found it impossible, and went on his way burning paraffin flares.

They saw the flash of the Lizard Light across the tumult of the storm, and a steamer passed them, "like a great hotel," with lights out. The men shouted, the captain blew his whistle, and the flare—which was about 50-candlepower—must have been seen. In these waters, however, at night a large steamer is apt to suspect the tricks of the "U" boat in any unusual signals, and cannot take too many risks.

Eventually they encountered the green light of one of our heroic little Brixham trawlers, and heard the reassuring shout, "All right!" The sea was so rough, however, that it was after midnight when they were hauled aboard. They searched the sea, as thoroughly as possible in that wild weather, but the other boat with her crew of twelve Greek seamen was never seen again. So much for the German tenderness towards the Kingdom of Greece.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

HOW A FORTUNE WAS AMASSED.

Robert Brain, leather seller, who lived to the age of eighty, and was buried at Croydon yesterday, boasted that he was the thirteenth child of his parents, "and the lucky one." He leaves a fortune which may possibly run into six figures.

Forty years ago, says the "Daily Chronicle," he succeeded to the business of his parents, and began property speculation. By shrewd bargaining his wealth rapidly increased, and it is said that his property in Croydon alone yields £800 a year in rates to-day.

Here are some of the guiding principles of his life:—

Lived frugally.
Read the Bible daily.
Kept his deeds at home, "where they were as safe as at a bank."
Did not smoke.
Half-day trips to the seaside his only holidays.
Never allowed a pound to remain idle.
Did his own shopping.
When tired, resorted to milk, with a little whisky in it, as a pick-me-up.
Did not sleep out of his house for fifty years.
Seldom missed chapel twice on Sundays.
Wore old-fashioned clothes.
Every detail of his property had his personal attention. According to his wish, the funeral was "plain but good," without flowers.

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HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PERSONATING POLICE OFFICERS.

INCIDENT AT KENNEDY SEA FACE.

(Before Justice Marten and a Common Jury)

KING-EMPEROR (at the instance of NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY POSTMASTER,—Complainant v. RUSTAMJI BYRAMJI & KAMOKHAN KARIMBUX,—Accused.

The two accused were charged with extortion, theft and personating as police officers and abetment of the same.

Mr. W. Weldon appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Azad with Mr. Tyebji appeared for the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were as follows:—The complainant Dorabji Nasserwanji Postmaster is a clerk in the National Bank of India. On the 10th of November last he was going towards the Church Gate Station at about 7-35 p.m. Just close to the well, near the Old General Post Office Building a Hindu lad accosted him and asked him for some money. The complainant declined to give him anything and told him to go away. But the boy followed him. When the complainant reached the station he found that there was still some time for the train by which he intended to travel. He accordingly went to the sea face and walked a little towards the Marine Lines Station. He walked as far as the little wicket gate opposite the Gymkhana tennis courts and turned back as he wanted to catch the 7-55 train. As soon as he turned he saw the Hindu boy standing in front of him and again asking for some money. He pushed the boy and was about to walk away, when just at that time, the two prisoners came from behind him. No. 1 seized his hands while No. 2 seized the boy and they charged the complainant with having committed a criminal assault on the boy. No. 1 then turned to No. 2 and said that the Hindu boy was the boy who had escaped from their custody three or four days ago and he asked No. 2 to take him to the chowkey. They represented themselves as police officers and No. 1 told the complainant that though he was sorry to find such a respectable person like the complainant in that plight, he, the complainant would have to accompany them to the police station. Just then the complainant saw some one coming up to them. The complainant called out to him but he went away. The prisoners then took the complainant and the boy towards Marine Lines. On the way the complainant was asked what he was and where he lived. He told them that he lived at Grant Road and what his position in life was. They also searched the complainant and examined the contents of a purse he had with him. They took out two visiting cards and No. 1 gave one of the cards to No. 2 to keep. By that time the complainant was completely unnerved. No. 1 told him that he had to do his duty and that he would have to place the complainant the next day before a magistrate. He said that he fully sympathised with the complainant but that he could do nothing to help him unless the complainant was willing to pay the police inspector of his division a sum of Rs. 2,000. He represented to the complainant that otherwise he would have to be dragged to a police court and he would have to face a trial in which he would probably have to engage two counsel and incur a lot of expense and the inquiry in itself would be sufficient to disgrace him and ruin his reputation. The complainant told him that he had not even 2,000 pice with him. Thereupon No. 2 asked the complainant what he was prepared to pay them. then. The complainant realising the hopelessness of the situation was anxious to go to his house so that he might get some help from his friends and relatives. He accordingly told the prisoners that if he were taken to his house he could arrange for some money. The prisoners consented to do so and asked him to pay them just then Rs. 206 and the balance of the amount within 8 or 10 days thereafter. They then hired a hack-victoria and drove towards Grant Road. On their way No. 1 removed a gold watch and chain from the complainant's person and said that he would keep them as security for the amount the complainant had promised to pay. He also got No. 2 to buy a paper from some shop in Chira Bazar and got the complainant to sign a promissory note, whereby, the complainant undertook to pay one Sub-Inspector Faiz Hussein a sum of Rs. 1,600. They then drove to the complainant's house. No. 2 stood at the gate while the complainant went in. He immediately informed his friends and relatives all that had happened and he was advised to see Mr. Petigara, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Petigara asked the complainant to lodge a complaint which was eventually done. It was 3.45 a.m. by that time. The next day No. 2 was arrested and he was immediately recognised by the complainant from the mark of a scar he had on his face. No. 1 was also subsequently arrested and identified. The police recovered the visiting card of the complainant from No. 2 and the prisoners were placed before a magistrate on the above charges.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

238-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Mulji Shamji & anr v. Bhamanji Kanji.

1096-16.—Amin & Desai, Ranchoddas Bhaichand v. Bhuderbhai Tokersey & ors.

1386-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Esufalli Mahomedalli v. Purshram Pandurang Mahatre.

1389-16.—Payne & Co., Maganlal Lowji & anr v. Aishabibi, Shamrao M & H.

1391-16.—Daphtary F & D, Bhagwandas Ranchoddas v. Thakoredas Rangeldas Ganday, Motichand & D.

6-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Geovam Gored v. Shripatrao Ganpatrao Salunke.

10-17.—Little & Co., R Ditmar Brunner Bros. v. Dada Dewraj.

11-17.—Little & Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation) A Strandes & Co., (in liquidation) v. Hassam Cassam.

16-17.—Patell & Ezekiel, Sherbanoobai widow v. Jusuff Alibhoy Cassum Gangji, Jamsetji R & D.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

1399-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Radhabai, widow v. Vishram Valji.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

567-12.—Ragh N & Co., Dhonduram Narayen & ors v. Narayen Cassinath, & ors, Sm B & Co., Ragh N & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

413-15.—Payne & Co., Ahmed Suleman v. Dinath Jumnabai, Edg G W & Co., Part heard.

M J 10-16.—Payne & Co., Constance Eveline Gordon v. Francis Frederick Gordon, Crawford B & Co., fr. 23-1-17, For further hearing.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai, widow v. Nemchand Juthabhai & ors, Craigie B & C, Captain and V, Little and Co., Not to be called on tell 5-2-17.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunj Kheraji v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw and D.

1010-16.—Madrowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

461-16.—Crawford B & Co., John William Linford v. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Banu H & Co.

330-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kessoulal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux, & ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal & Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasu & anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

S C Ct 243-9227-16.—Maneck D & Co., Ali Mohomed Jaffer, & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla & Mulla.

485-16.—Payne & Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mallketiar v. C Vorhard & Co., a firm, & anr, Mulla & Mulla, For Postponement.

621-16.—Purnanand & Co., Krishnaprasad Madhavlal Mehta v. Chunilal Manecklal Mehta & ors, In person, Edg G W & Co.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P. P. No. 23-16.—In Person, Hargovind Anandji Valji & anr v. Dewji Velji.

AUSTRALIAN ABSENTING HIMSELF FROM MILITARY DUTIES.

HANDED OVER TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Jeffris of the C. I. Department charged Acting Sergeant Major Clarence Austin Heath of the Australian Wireless Squadron with absenting himself from his military duties on or about the 13th instant. Accused was arrested at about 1 p.m. on Sunday in a house in Fort Street in consequence of information received from the Military authorities. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be handed over to the Military authorities as on the evidence of the Police and the accused himself he thought him to be a deserter.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

ALL FIVE CONVICTED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Nabibux Umar and four others with possessing half a grain of cocaine each without a license.

The first four accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, or in default to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment; the fifth was fined Rs. 15, or 15 days' rigorous imprisonment in default.

ASSAULTING AN IRANI.

CASE COMPOUNDED ON ACCUSED PAYING RS. 50 FOR CHARITY.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, taxi driver No. 132, William Roberts, was charged by Inspector Spiers with assaulting Byram Rustomji Irani by throwing on his neck a cup of hot coffee. The case was compounded on the accused paying Rs. 50 to the complainant, which he asked to be handed over to charity, and the Magistrate sent it to Colonel Lloyd Jones for the benefit of the David Sassoon Reformatory After-care Fund.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AYAH.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Annie Itoo, an ayah, with theft of G. C. notes of Rs. 20 belonging to Mrs. Arnould. It was stated by the complainant that she had kept a bag containing the notes on a bed and had gone to take her food with Mr. and Mrs. Hinchoz and the notes were taken out during her absence. The accused pleaded not guilty and said her mistress, Mrs. Hinchoz, gave the notes to her for safe custody.

The accused was convicted but sentence was deferred to enable the police to make enquiries about her antecedents.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	29	m 3 14	27 10	29	m 9 39	16 9
		4 14a	26 8		9 42a	20 4
Mon	30	m 4 0	26 5	30	m 10 35	17 6
		5 26a	25 5		10 58a	21 8
Tues.	31	m 4 53	25 1	31	m 11 46	18 1
	Feb.	7 7a	26 9	Feb.		
Wed	1	m 5 50	24 1	1	m 1 10	22 3
		8 56a	25 8		1 2a	18 4
Thur	2	m 7 32	23 8	2	m 2 58	21 11
		9 47a	26 4		2 8a	18 3
Fri	3	m 8 58	23 11	3	m 3 53	21 2
		10 27a	27 0		3 4a	18 0
Sat	4	m 9 55	24 6	4	m 4 33	20 5
		11 0a	27 7		3 50a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset
,, 29	(Monday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h 30m.
,, 30	(Tuesday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h 30m.
,, 31	(Wednesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 31m.
Feb. 1	(Thursday)	,, 7h 13m	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 2	(Friday)	,, 7h 13m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 3	(Saturday)	,, 7h 13m.	,, 6h 33m.
,, 4	(Sunday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h 33m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter 1917 Jan. 30th., 6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon 1917 Feb. 7th., 8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter ,, ,, 15th., 7h. 23.2m. a.m.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 2nd of Amardad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 6th of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Hindu: 8th of Magh Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-14 Sunset 6-30.
Phases of the Moon, Full Moon, Feb. 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Comedy Co. in "The Rotters."

THURSDAY, February 1.

Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Marine-street, Fort, 3-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Charlie's Aunt."

FRIDAY, February 2.

Anglo-Indian Empire League Dance, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45. "Macbeth" at 6-30
Empire Cinema: "Macbeth" 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Nurses and the War	6
Bombay Lead	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Corporation	8
Indian Banking Problems	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Empire Cabinet and Parliament	8
Sea Savagery	4
Kirkee Shooting Sensation	8
Industrial Commission	8
SPORTING NEWS	5
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
COMMERCIAL	3
SPORTING NEWS	5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TALCHERKAR.—Mrs. Radhabai, 58, wife of Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, at his residence Khetwady, Bombay, on 29th January, 1917, deeply mourned by her husband and a large family.

IN MEMORY OF
DEAR MEHRA ARDESHIR,
Who passed away on the 31st January, 1913.
A LIFE.

Of perfect service rendered, duties done,
In charity, soft speech, and stainless days;
These riches shall not fade away in Life,
Nor any death dispraise.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL SCOUTS.

Jan. 26.

Orders for the week ending February 2nd, 1917:

Wednesday, January 31st.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in tenderfoot and 2nd class tests, and signalling (Morse). Cubs.—Physical drill.

Saturday, February 3rd.—Apply to Senior P/L Bassons for details. Compulsory uniform parade at 4 p.m.

Subscriptions.—For January must be paid at once by those who have not done so.

Inspection Uniform Parade.—A full uniform Inspection parade in full marching kit with all accoutrements, will be held on or about February 7th. Those who have not yet purchased their lanyards, knives and life lines, will please do so at once. Marks for patrol smartness. Charge: Senior P/L Bassons will act in charge for period, January 27th to February 6th.

A. G. FOOX,
A-S.M in charge 1st Bombay Troop.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 30.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—Salsette Detachment.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade to-day Tuesday the 30th instant. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and Bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next the 31st instant Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, rifles, swords and Bandoliers.

Enrolment.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop:—

Trooper Thomas Vaughan Baddeley.

Leave.—The undernamed member is granted leave of absences from Bombay:—Trooper L. H. Savile, "A" Troop from 1st February to 31st August 1917.

Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I. A.) at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15 p.m.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 30.

538. Proficiency Class.—On account of Camp, the next parade for this Class will be held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday, February 14th.

539. Camp of Instruction.—Companies will proceed to Camp independently under Coy. arrangements on dates as previously detailed. No meals will be supplied in camp on Friday, February 2nd. Cadets will proceed to Camp on Tuesday afternoon February 6th by train to be notified later. Every man must take his mobilization equipment and blankets into Camp. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued through Officers Commanding Coys. Company Orderly Sergeants and Corporals will be detailed in each Coy. to commence their tours of duties immediately on arrival in Camp. Officers are reminded that they must make their own arrangements for tent, furniture, etc.

540. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be at Camp Santa Cruz from 2nd to 13th February, both days inclusive. All correspondence should be addressed accordingly.

541. Armoury.—The Armoury will be closed from 2nd to 13th February.

545. Parades.—"A" Coy. No. 111 Section on Tuesday January 30th and No. 1 Section on Friday, February 2nd, at sunrise a the Sir Richard Temple Statue. Preventive uniform belts and arms. Outposts.

"B" Coy.—Tuesday, January 30th, at 7 a.m., at Headquarters. Friday, February 2nd, night parade for Camp. Every man to attend.

"C" Coy.—On Tuesday, at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Recruits, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters.

"F" Coy.—Every Monday, at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Every, at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutan, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery Rifle Club.
Annual Meeting, 1917.

In connection with the above a match open to all members of the Army, Navy and Volunteer Corps, will be held at Colaba on Sunday, 25th February, 1917.

Range:—300 yards, figure target.
Rounds:—7 and 1 Sighter.
Prizes:—Rs. 60, 30, 20, 15, 10, 10, 5, 3, 5.
Rifles:—Any Military Slings and Aperture Sights allowed.
Entrance Fee:—Annas eight. Limit of entries—three.

A two anna pool will be run concurrently 2½ inch Pool Bull.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening at 6.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack of plague (Middle and Lower Colaba), one attack of small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera were reported on Sunday. The total mortality from all causes was 68 against 77 on the corresponding day of last year and 42 on that of 1915.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

At the share market to-day although there was very little business reported in jute shares, prices were fairly well maintained and the tone of the market generally was steady but quiet. The same want of activity and bouyancy characterised the market for coal shares, the prices of which were unchanged. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 855; Baraboni 17, 17-4; Bansra 27-4; Bhalgora 39-4; Burrakur 40; Equitable (pref) 100; Jainty Central 16; Lakurka 39-12, 40; Parasea 5-4, 5-6, 5-8, 5-12; Raneegunge 38-8; Samla Kendra 20; Sodeeh 3-12, 4; Sowardih 14-4, 14-8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 134, 135; Clive (ord 165, 166; port Gloster (ord 538 e.l.; Fort Gloster (pref) 121; Howrah (ord) 350, 355; Kamarhatty (ord) 438; Lothian (ord) 150, 151; Northbrook (ord) 38-4, 38-10; Northbrook (pref) 116-8, 117-8 x.d.; Standard (ord) 440; Union (ord) 550 to 552; Union (pref) 121, 122 c.d.

Tea:—Durrung 62; Phoenix 55, 56.

Miscellaneous:—Murree Brewery 168.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-6 to Rs. 74-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-12 to Rs. 75.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

ENTRIES FOR TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY 1917.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 5 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Silver Thrush, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's b e m Tootsie 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's bl e h Triple Alliance aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am g Forward III, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, 6 years.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Bed-time, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br aus g Strathroyale aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute, aged.
Mr. Hastine's b e g Thunder, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e h Derian, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Double Chin, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Cherish, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' bl e g Khan, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Milkine, 5 years.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance about 6½ furlongs.

Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanji's g a h Fusilier, 6 years.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanji's g a h Full House, 6 years.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanji's g a h Four Aces 14-0 6 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Prince Albert 14-0, aged.
Mr. Herbert's g a h Tit Bits 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Port Arthur, 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-2½ 3 years.
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's g a h Nevada, 13-2½ 4 years.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Banker, 2 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator 14-0, aged.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's b a h Argonaut 13-2½ 4 years.
Mr. George's g a h Bhaskari 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. Robert's g a h, Stoke Express 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's ch a h Starling 13-2½ 3 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Medallion 13-2½ 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanji's g a h White Pearl 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanji's g a h Royal Flush, 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Launceston, 5 years. aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Grey Leg 6 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h High Class 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's br a h Innocent 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Valjee Moosajee's ch a h Adil, 13-2½ 4 years.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's g a h Macassth 13-2, 3 years
Mr. Heman's b a h Machine Gun 6 years.
Mr. Heman's g a h St. Leger 14-0, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut 13-3½ 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Lucky Bag 4 years.
Mr. Hassoon Alwan's ch a h Elysia 13-3½ 2 years.
Mr. Hassoon Alwan's g a h Chatham 13-3½ 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h California 13-3½ 3 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Hamid Pasha 5 years.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's g a h Short Cut 2 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's ch a h Hajee Baba 14-0 4 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan's b a h Union Jack, 13-3 2 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradess' b a h Harvest 14-0 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas' b a h Rose Hill 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's roan a h Palermo 2 years.
Mr. Selim bin Mubarak's g a h Edward 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Natal, 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Charing Cross 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Pacific 4 years.
Mr. Ahmed Khalevi's g a h Sunlight 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's ch a h Navarins 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. A. K. Koomaye's g a h Salamat 13-2½ 3 years.
Messrs. A. K. Koomaye and Yunis Mahomed's ch a h Ignorance 14-0 2 years.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Mr. R. R. S's ch a h Zaki Pasha 13-2½.
Messrs J. K. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus 13-3.
Mr. Erah Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majno, 14-0.
Mr N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan 14-0.
Mr. Mubarak's ch a h Defender 13-3½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 14-0
Mr Hammond's ch a h Durban 13-3.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal 14-0.
Mr. A Nanji's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr. Downe's g a h Lightning 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Mr. Frank's g a h Mount Pleasant 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine 14-0.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e g Athlete aged.
Mr. R. R. S's b e h Dunskey 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S's b e g Cyanite 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Minimum 4 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's ch ch h Aubrey aged.
Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Mossy, 6 years.
Mr. Frank's b e m Matchless 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Megale 5 years.
Messrs. Begmahomed's and A. Nanji's b e g Airman aged.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a g Pasha 13-3½, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca 5 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazi's b a h Advance 13-3, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 5 years.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's b a h Powerful 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's ch a h Eldorado 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13-2 aged.
Mr. A. Nanji's g a h Ace of Royals 5 years.
Mr. A Nanji's g a h Hurchan 14-0 aged.
Messrs. A. Nanji Valji Moosaji's b a h Gafal, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax 5 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Makbul aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osphey 5 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 14-0 aged.
Mr. Captain Bernard's b a h Iron Chest, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector 6 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Kaiumers 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas' g a h Tajulmooluk aged.
Mr. H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig 14-0, aged.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome aged.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

The Lucknow Spring Meeting closed to-day after three days' racing. The attendance though small on the first day, showed marked improvement on the second and third day and thanks to the energy of the management the course was in capital order. The racing was gone through with clockwork regularity and except an objection lodge against Lady Bunny there was no other incident.

Details:—

THE HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES.—Distance 2 Miles over 8 Flights.

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's GLENLYON, 9-13, Northmore 1
Mr. Holland's SIMSON, 9-4, Crowden 2
Mr. Hutchison's FLASHLIGHT 9-3 (cd 9-6), Williamson 3

Betting:—2 to 1 Glenlyon, threes Flashlight, 7 to 2 Simson.

The Race.—Mil was the only absentee. From an off level start Simson soon forged ahead with Glenlyon second and Flashlight third. They ran in that order till the last hurdle where Flashlight fell but Williamson remounted him and finished the course. In the straight Glenlyon overhauled Simson and won comfortably.

Won by 2½ lengths.
Time:—3 mins. 56 3/5 secs.

THE GOOMTEE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Holland's MILLER'S DAUGHTER, 7-0 (cd 7-1), Melsom 1
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's ALICE, 7-5 (cd 7-7), Ruiz 2
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 10-7, Firth 3

Also Ran:—Imperialist 7-8, Mesalliance 6-12, Little Eva 6-7 (cd 7-1).

Betting:—3 to 4 Sea Lad, fours Imperialist and Mesalliance, sixes Miller's Daughter, eights Alice and Little Eva.

The Race.—Except Lady Marchment and Bonnie Blush all faced the gate. The start was quite fair. Miller's Daughter was taken at once to the front and she led from imperialist, Sea Lad and Little Eva, Alice being last. From the three furlong post Alice began to move up fast and although she succeeded in overhauling all she could make no impression on the leader who won just as she liked.

Won by 3½ lengths, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—2 mins. 44 3/5 secs.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Peter's LADY BUNNY, 9-12, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. Young's BONNIE BLUSH, 7-3, Melsom 2
Mr. Satar's TOKEN, 7-6, Thompson 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Lady Bunny, threes Token, fours Grey Light, eights Ormy, tens Bonnie Blush.

The Race.—Bonnie Blush slipped her field at the start with Token second and Lady Bunny third. Half a furlong from home Lady Bunny began to move up. Ruiz, however, drew it very fine and just won on the post by a head although he had something up his sleeve. The objection lodged against the winner on the ground that her name had been missing from the list of acceptances, she having been withdrawn by an unauthorised person, was promply overruled.

Won by a head, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 17 3/5 secs.

THE PRESIDENCY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Watson's SILVER MEMORY, 8-0, Collis 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 8-4, Firth 2
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON, 9-12, Lynch 3

Also Ran:—Menes 8-7, Lavenir, 9-1.

Betting:—Evens Lebanon, 5 to 2 Talcum, threes Menes, fives Silver Memory, twlves Lavenir.

The Race.—This race saw all acceptors start. Lebanon, Talcum and Menes ran level just in front of Silver Memory. On Collis calling upon the last named he shot forward and just managed to win from Talcum who beat Lebanon in the last few strides.

Won one length, ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Thakur Sripal Singhs' TALCUM, 8-4, Firth. 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's FLAMEN, 9-0, Crowden 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's MIL, 7-11, Lynch .....

Betting: 6 to 4 on Talcum, 5 to 4 Flamin, 6 to 4 Mil.

The Race.—Only three started in this race and Talcum won a bloodless victory. The winner allowed Flamen to lead on sufference for the first five furlongs.

Won by 3½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 30 2-5 secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Woodward's SUNSPOT, 9-2, Quinn ... 1
Sirdar Richard Singh Sham Singh's HYRIM, 9-12, Ruiz 2
Mr. Chhachhi's OLD JOE, 7-0, Lynch ... 3

Also ran:—Duhallow 9-3, Monty 7-11, Selim 7-5, Searchlight 7-1, Pharoah 6-9 (car. 7-5), and Arabian Spot 6-7 (car 6-10).

Betting: Evens Duhallow, threes Sun Spot, fours Hyrim, fives Selim, sixes Arabian Spot, tens the rest.

The Race.—Thabashir was the only absentee. It was a fine race to witness. All ponies being together for the greater part of the journey. Arabian Spot led for the first four furlongs. Then Hyrim, Sun Spot and Old Joe showed out prominently. Opposite the stand a great race ensued Sun Spot gradually forging up to win comfortably.

Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 39 2-5 secs.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Mrs. Fownes' ROWLEY MILE, 7-0, Lynch. 1
General Raja Hari Singhs' BILA, 9-5, Quinn 2

The Race.—Rowley Mile won easily.
Won by 3 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 46 3-5 secs.

Betting: No price Bila (opened at 3 to 1 on), threes other.

INDIAN BANKING PROBLEMS.

LECTURE AT INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society Mr. N. K. Joshi delivered a lecture on "Indian Banking Problems," on Saturday at the Servants of India Society Home. The Hon. Mr. Upasani was in the chair.

Mr. Joshi said that joint stock banking in India could be divided into three classes of banks: The Presidency Banks, governed by special laws, the Exchange banks with foreign headquarters and the Discount and Deposit banks. The Presidency Banks were regulated by a special enactment of Government and were privileged to have Government, railway, municipal and other semi-Government balances and were entrusted with the work of looking after the gilt-edged securities. These banks had almost all European officials as heads of departments, branches and agencies, all the higher appointments being practically closed against Indians, which state of things was not at all desirable in as much as it gave no training ground to Indians. If Indians like Dutt, Bhattacharaya and Wagle could qualify themselves to be Accountants-General in the service of Government, the lecturer could not understand why Indians were unable to show the same capacity in Presidency Banks. Even the Bank of India, from whom better treatment for Indians was rightfully and naturally expected was no better in that respect. The Presidency Banks though liberally assisted by Government an financed at low rates, were very conservative and did not extend their business by establishing branches at important commercial centres. The lecturer gave an instance that while the bank rate in Bombay was 6 or 7 per cent. the same in the mofussil varied from 18 to 24 per cent. during the cotton season, the difference being due to absence of banks in the mofussil. Also the establishment of branches in the mofussil would attract deposits from people. Petty merchants had to meet their trade obligations and financial requirements by borrowing money from Marwaries and others at 12 to 24 per cent. The Presidency Banks did not advance small amounts. The Bank of France advanced a small sum of £ 4 or even less. Of all discounts made by the Bank of France in 1909-10 over one-half were for sums of £4 or less and the average bill was less than £30. The Credit Lyonnais discounted bills as low as £1. Were this practice followed by their Presidency banks it would prove a great deterrant to usurous practices. The lecturer also suggested that just as signatures and endorsements in vernacular were admissible in the postal savings banks so also banks should allow cheques to be drawn and endorsed in the vernacular. A systematised form of endorsement should be agreed upon by all the bankers and the Government should be approached to legalise it and include it in the Negotiable Instruments Act.

FAILURE OF BANKS.

Some of the Indian Banks had mixed boards of directorates consisting of Europeans and Indians and some of which had purely Indian or European boards. The history of Indian bank management reflected credit neither on the European management nor on the Indian management. The lecturer submitted a list of banks that had European management and that had failed, and said that the critics who attributed the failure of Swedeshi banks to the incompetency of Indian managers, should not fail to take note of the failure of banks managed by Europeans. Referring to the joint stock banks started, manned and worked purely by Indians the lecturer said that some of those banks had failed because their money was locked up in industries and therefore could not be realised when the demand came, some failed because of their rash speculations and some were bogus affairs from the start. An extraordinary increase in the number of banks without a proportional development of manufacturing industries was not desirable, as it was not possible for them to find proper and safe channels of investment and had to take to speculative and non-productive business like silver, pearls Government paper and shares, Badla etc. The great problem for investors was that there were very few industries which would yield a steady dividend of at least 5 or 6 per cent. The lecturer entertained doubts as to the success of industrial banks in fostering the growth of manufacturing industries without a protective tariff.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament commenced to-day at the Eden Gardens. The following are the results.—F. Boxwell beat Lea, 6—0, 6—2.

Moizuddin beat C. Carroll, 6—2, 6—3.
N. S. Iyer beat S. Horace, 6—2, 6—3.
A. F. Cox beat C. R. Bootey, 6—0, 6—1.
A. V. Shallow beat C. N. D. Murray, 7—5, 6—1.
J. Fitzpatrick beat W. Wyer, 6—1, 6—2.
G. M. Gregory beat H. C. Smith, 6—3, 6—2.
E. S. Behrend w. o. A. B. Rossero.
F. N. Warden beat S. A. Yusuf, 7—5, 5—6, 8—6
V. T. Collier beat M. A. Arakie, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.
G. A. Mackenzie beat H. Wenning, 6—3 6—4.
Maurice Arakie beat K. U. Chida 6—4, 6—10.
J. Newton beat J. A. Mahomed, 6—1, 6—1.
N. H. Warren beat K. A. Mahomed, 6—4, 6—4.
A. L. Hosie drew with Brown, 6—2, 5—7, 6—6, when the game stopped for failing light. They meet again to-morrow.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT HAS COME NOW

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Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.

Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell.

For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.

If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL, you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use it always.

Price per bottle Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra. Price 3 bottles Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.

Write now, do not delay.

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THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . .

Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 30, 1917.

NURSES AND THE WAR.

The enthusiasm and skill with which the women of Great Britian and other countries, have devoted themselves to the production of munitions has rightly been made the subject of much praise. It is a sphere in which it has not been usual to find women employed, and the importance and uniqueness of their contribution in this direction, has naturally attracted considerable attention. Perhaps there has been a tendency to neglect those spheres where women are naturally at home, and in which it is natural to expect them to give loyal and devoted service. This neglect to appreciate the value of women's services in the work of healing certainly cannot be laid at the doors of those who have the misfortune to find themselves, through wounds or sickness, in the war hospitals. Important and essential though the work of the doctor and surgeon may be it is certain that he would be seriously handicapped in all his work were he not ably seconded by skilled nursing. This profession has always appealed to British women, and when the war broke out hundreds of women of independent position volunteered their help in the war hospitals and in the more dangerous places on the battle-field, and surgeons and men alike testify to the value of the work they have done. There is not a field of action where women have not been found ready to minister to the wounded and sick, and the long list of medals and honours given by the War Office shows that they have been prepared to face danger in the execution of their work. The majority of nurses in the British Army have been supplied by Great Britain, but considerable contingents have come from Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Not the least interesting contribution was a contingent from Japan, sent by the Red Cross of that country. The head of it is Yama Moto who has seen service in the Chinese and Russian wars as well as in the Boxer rising.

In the early part of the war it was deemed inadvisable that any women should be allowed to work in the clearing stations near the firing line, positions of great danger. The enemy frequently sent shells in the direction of those stations, but it was only the urgency of the work that earned for them the perilous privilege. But all the finest and bravest work of the nurses is not done in the firing line. In the steady work of the war hospitals, work which tries the courage and endurance to the highest, there are thousands of nurses rendering valiant service to their country and the Empire. The heavy strain resulting from the continuous work in the early days broke down many a constitution, and it is certain that the effects of their strenuous work would have been more serious had not several wealthy persons made provision for Homes where they were able to take a periodical rest. With the increase in the number of hospitals, and the steadily increasing number of sick and wounded, the demand for nurses has been more than the supply. So serious had this problem become that the War Office found it necessary to appoint a Committee to consider the whole question, and to bring in recommendations with the object of increasing the supply. This Committee is a very representative one, and already certain proposals have been submitted to and accepted by the War Office. The members of the Voluntary Aid Department, which was formed with the object of providing help in ambulance work in case of need, have proved invaluable. But here difficulties have arisen for the scale of remuneration was made with the idea that the majority of women joining this department would be women of means. But large numbers of others, anxious to serve their country, volunteered for service, and there has been considerable dissatisfaction because of the inadequacy of the allowances made to them. It is impossible to expect women dependent on the wages paid for their work to work under the same conditions as the women of independent means. It would be a great pity if any capable women should be excluded from this sphere of work because of their inability to live on the slender wages it has been possible to give in the past. There have also been difficulties in connection with the varying standards of ability among the nurses who have taken up war work. All who have had experiences of hospital work are aware of the great demands it makes on the endurance and skill of the nurses, and there is every reason why the profession should seek to guard itself against the admission of large numbers of partially trained women. There is a sphere for this class, and it will lie with the Committee to work out some scheme whereby these women may be employed without in any way lowering the standard of the profession as a whole.

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga, which was performed by Lord Willingdon on Friday evening, had a special appropriateness and importance of its own. It marks, as Sir Fredrick Sprott said on the occasion, the commencement of a new era in the life of this Institute. The present premises of the Institute have been long recognised to be so restricted as to forbid even ordinary development and are, moreover, situated in surroundings which do not admit of proper hostel and other necessary amenities for the students. It is, therefore, a matter of the keenest satisfaction, as Lord Willingdon said, that this most important College will in the near future have its home in pleasant surroundings, which will give the best opportunity to its students to develop all their faculties to fit them for their future careers. But the fact which is most noticeable about the occasion is the one referred to by Sir Fredrick Sprott, that it is nearly synchronous with the arrival in Bombay of the Industries Commission, whose object is vitally co-related with the aim of the Technical Institute. For, the extent to which the Institute is successful in producing young men fully equipped and trained to take an important and practical part in the extension of industrial enterprise must largely be the measure of success with which old industries can be revived and new industries started in the country,—a consummation regarding the possibilities of which the Industries Commission is busy enquiring. One of the most stimulating revelations of the war, as we know, so far as Great Britain is concerned, has been with respect not only to the defective development of industries but to the inadequate scientific equipment for their proper organisation. As a result, industrial research is at last coming into its own. Not many weeks ago Lord Crewe announced the handsome financial assistance which the Home Government had decided to give for the encouragement of this important national undertaking. It is interesting to note that this substantial State subsidy was found necessary in a country like England with its great and flourishing industries and its existing famed institutes for technical and scientific education and research, and it was readily granted by a Government deeply engrossed in the supreme task of prosecuting the war. How important then is the need of some similar assistance on the part of the Government of India to the industrial development and organization of this country. Looking to the future, Lord Willingdon justly said on Friday, that after this great war is over, there will be a considerable activity in industrial research, and in the development of industrial enterprise in many parts of India. "If that proves correct," his Excellency added, "may we not feel the keenest satisfaction in the knowledge that we have taken this further step to-day in regard to our industrial education in order to secure that young men can be grounded and trained under the best conditions for technical study to prepare themselves for supplying a growing demand for expert and responsible workers in the various great industries which may be established here in future years"? The success of this country, indeed, in the peaceful industrial competition after the war, will depend on the extent to which it is forearmed in all the essential respects as England is being forearmed. From this point of view it is gratifying that Bombay at least is alive to the responsibility and importance of preparation. But we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the promotion of industrial and technical education in the country as a whole,—urgently necessary as it is to remedy the extreme poverty of the people,—has so far remained extraordinarily neglected. This is brought home to one by way of contrast in the interesting history of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which Sir Fredrick Sprott gave. The princely benefactions of great Bombay citizens in the past, the steady development in the field of studies taught in the Institute, and the satisfactory results which its students have achieved but serve to emphasize the opportunities that have been missed elsewhere. All the good that the Institute has been able to do is almost as nothing compared to the immense needs of the country, and the unlimited field it offers for the extension of similar organisations. What the country requires immediately is at least one large fully designed and equipped technological institute to take rank with the great institutions of the world. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute itself may well be developed into such a central institution.—with branch institutions in the different provinces. It is idle to expect much of the industrial development that we are promised if no such effort is immediately made as an essential preliminary and earnest of things to come. The expenditure will return tenfold to the State not only in the advance of technical and industrial education in the country, but also in the appreciation and enthusiasm of the people. The Government of India would do well to take the initiative in this matter in some practical manner, and Lord Willingdon's Government, we feel sure, will be willing to co-operate heartily. Unless some such authoritative lead is given the people of the country cannot successfully realize those responsibilities respecting the future of the country's industrial development of which the Viceroy lately reminded us. On the other hand the inception of the movement we have suggested, on a suitable scale, cannot but create a widespread and practical response from the country as a whole.

Notes of the Day.

Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.

By the death of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Moslem community of India loses one of its veteran leaders. He was almost the last of a type which, in its day, has set a high standard of personal distinction and public usefulness. The late Nawab was well-known all over India for his high character, his courage and his exquisite courtesy. An orthodox Mahomedan, his instincts were conservative in regard to social innovations, but he represented an enlightened liberalism in his political creed. As Secretary of the Aligarh College and in connection with the projected Moslem University he rendered valuable services to his community, and was held in great respect. The scene of his earlier career was Hyderabad, Deccan, in the service of the Nizam, and it makes a chapter entirely creditable to himself. His loss will be widely regretted.

The Medium of Instruction.

The latest report of the Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces, gives particulars of the inauguration of several educational experiments. Among these, perhaps the most important is the decision to use the vernacular as the sole medium of instruction upto class VIII, English being relegated to the position of a foreign language. The Director writing on the subject states that

"an age-long controversy has thus been decided—whether permanently or not time alone can show—against those who hold that the supreme importance of acquiring a familiarity with the English language outweighs all other considerations in Anglo-Vernacular schools. The change has excited singularly little public interest."

According to several Inspector of schools, the change is a move in the right direction. The chief difficulty experienced,—as might have been expected,—is with regard to the teaching of science.

The War and the Theatres.

The reactions of the war on the theatre, says a writer in the "Daily News," have been many and varied. There was first, the shortage of young actors, which has led in not a few cases to the playing of men's parts by women. In the Benson company, for instance (now touring in the usual Shakespearean repertoire under Miss Glossop-Harris), the minor male parts, and even some of the more important ones, are being taken by actresses. Then, again, there has been the boom—undoubtedly due to war conditions—in revue and the lighter sort of musical play, with the result that several well-known figures on the "legitimate" stage have perforce gone in for "song and dance" in lieu of Shaw and Shakespeare. And now the restriction of railway facilities is likely to hit the tourning companies badly, and may quite probably lead to the formation in the provinces of stock companies on repertory lines—a reversion to old time methods which would commend itself to a good many advocates of the "repertory idea."

Intelligent Anticipotion.

An interesting study in cynicism is afforded by a German paper, the Dusseldorf "General-Anzeiger" which, with commendable foresight, has set itself to reconciling the Fatherland to the reputation which it has so laboriously earned and which must pass into history. In the course of a leading article, published in mail week, it urges the Government to ignore the accusations of the enemy, and incidentlly to prepare itself for the world's verdict.

No amount of justification (it says) can avail against lies. To this day historians are trying in vain to clear the Vandals from the evil reputation which was cast upon them by the unjust accusations of the Bishop of Blois, and one may expect that their reputation will endure for ever. Similarly also the German people will go down to distant generations as that nation which in 1914 chopped off children's arms in Belgium. Truth, indeed, never prevails.

"Moral Damages."

The "Reichsbote", a Prussian Conservative sheet, publishes an article from a conrtributor who suggests that Germany should claim an indemnity for moral damages.

The German people must obtain satisfaction for the offensive lies and calumnies with which our enemies have so odiously bespattered us. Those terms of abuse, like Boches, Huns, and barbarians, which have been hurled at our heads day after day—systematically and not merely in an hysterical outburst of hate—must not be allowed to go unpunished.

The "Reichsbote," agreeing in principle, considers the plan impracticable in view of the feebleness of the present German Government under Herr von Bethman-Hollweg! On the other hand, might we suggest that Tirpitz in the role of an arbitrator in "moral damages" appeals to us enormously.

Drink and Crime.

The beneficial effects of vigorous restriction of drink facilities is afforded by a statement issued in mail week by the Central Control Board of England. The statement shows a remarkable reduction in convictions for drunkenness, in cases of delirium tremens, and in attempted suicide in the large towns where the Board have controlled the liquor traffic. In the first place, the number of convictions for drunkenness each week represents a reduction of 43.2 per cent, the average number of such cases each week in 20 of the largest towns in Great Britain upto the end of November being only 1,372 as compared with 2,415 a week in 1915. How striking the results are will appear from the following figures of convictions for drunkness in some of the most important towns having over 200,000 inhabitants:

	1915	1916
Greater London	1070	553
Birmingham	47	25
Liverpool	213	117
Manchester	83	52
New Castle	66	38
Sheffield	23	12
Edinburg	118	78
Glasgow	517	326

In 12 of the largest cities in the United Kingdom cases of attempted suicides in the two periods under comparison have fallen from 396 to 287.

Official and Personal.

The Maharaja of Mysore has placed a further contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs at the disposal of his Excellency the Viceroy for war purposes. The gift has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim visited her Excellency at Government House yesterday morning.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Mr. and Miss Sneyd lunched at Government House yesterday.

His Excellency attended the sports of the Bombay Educational Society's Schools at Byculla yesterday evening.

Their Excellencies attended an entertainment at the Empire Theatre yesterday after dinner in aid of the Naval Fund.

The Hon. Surgeon-General and Mrs. Lyons have left Government House.

COLLISION ON E. I. RAILWAY.

ONE PASSENGER KILLED: TEN INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHARWARI, Jan. 29.

No. 30 down passenger collided with 25 up goods at Bharwari on the E. I. Railway, both engines being damaged.

The first two bogie vehicles of the 30 down passenger telescoped. Ten Indian passengers were injured and one killed. The driver of the 30 down passenger was slightly injured. Passengers are being transhipped. The line is expected to be cleared by this afternoon.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Regarding the railway collision at Bharwari it would appear that the goods train was first on the platform and it moved off to allow the passenger train to come in. Before the goods could get clear the passenger dashed in and the two engines met. The weather was very foggy at the time. About five or six passengers are said to be injured and have been brought in to Allahabad.

DEATH OF NAWAB MUSHTAQ HUSAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

The death is announced at Amroha of Nawab Mushtaq Husain Viqar-ul-Mulk.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"His death removes the last and greatest of Moslem workers whom Sir Syed Ahmed inspired in the cause of the Aligarh movement."

AMROHA, Jan. 29.

On the eve of the death of Nawab Mushtaq Hussain, a committee named the Viqar-ul-Mulk Memorial High School Foundation Committe was formed to raise the present Moslem Middle School founded by the late Nawab Saheb some years ago, in his native town of Amroha in the Moradabad District to the status of a first class residential high school. Funds are now being raised. Nawabzada Major Hamidullah Khan, of Bhopal, has issued an appeal to the Trustees and old boys of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim public to raise a suitable memorial to the memory of the late lamented Nawab in Aligarh and has generously contributed donation of Rs. 5,000 himself.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

In the competitive examination held in December, 1916, for admission to the Indian Finance Department the following candidates who obtained the first three places in order of merit have been selected for appointment as probationers in the Department:—

Mr. R. Jaganathan, Presidency College Madras.

Mr. Jiwanlal Kaul, Government College, Lahore.

Mr. V. Rao, Presidency College, Madras.

OPENING OF A DISPENSARY AT KOLIAK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 29.

At the request of his Highness the Maharaja Sahib, his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur performed the opening ceremony of the Ambabai Dispensary at Koliak, 15 miles from Bhavnagar. The dispensary owes its existence to a donation of Rs. 7,000 given by Sheth Moolji Vallabhji in memory of his late mother whose name it bears. The Durbar constructed the building and undertakes to keep up the institution like similar institutions of the State and will bear all additional cost.

LATE LADY REAY.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has addressed the following message of condolence to Lord Reay on the death of Lady Reay:—

"Please accept from Lady Willingdon and myself and on behalf of the people of the Bombay Presidency our deepest sympathy on the death of Lady Reay, whose name is remembered here with gratitude and affection."

RUSSIAN PRESSURE IN MOLDAVIA.

ENEMY'S RETIREMENT ON THE BYSTRITZA.

SERVICES COMMISSION REPORT.

"PRUDENT MEASURE OF REFORM."

"THE TIMES" GRATIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Jan. 29.

"The Times" commenting on the Report of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India says the Commission has obviously done its work with quite exceptional care and thoroughness and the fact that every member save one signed the report testifies to Lord Islington's discreet and moderating influence. It will not be surprising if the report at the outset fails to please anybody concerned but reflection and detailed examination will undoubtedly modify the first impressions on both sides. If the report is destined, as we believe, to bring greater contentment and wider experience without endangering the main structure of Indian administration then we are willing to welcome it as a prudent measure of reform.

"The Times" goes on to say that the report is marked by knowledge, judgment and restraint and it steers the middle course between the extreme aspirations of Indians for larger share in the executive administration and the desire of the British Civil Servants, supported by a preponderating public sentiment in Great Britain, that power and authority vested in them, should not be dangerously curtailed.

SIMULTANIOUS EXAMINATIONS.

The rejection of the proposal for simultaneous examinations in India and England will cause heart-burning, but is entirely sound. "The Times" fears that the reservation of forty district and sessions judicial posts for members of the Indian Bar may still further disincline the British Civil Servants from electing to go to an already weak judicial side and considers that the recommendation of a lower age limit is the most desirable return to the custom of the greater part of last century.

It opines that the privilege of receiving extra pension of £200 yearly should be accorded to the Service members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The present system of sending a man to the Council first and to govern a province afterwards is wrong an dought to be reversed. It is one of the causes of weakness of the Government of India.

"The Times" approves the proposal to form separate branches of the Education Department for administrative and collegiate work but disapproves of the suggestion that Indians should be trained for the Forest service at Dehra Dun on the ground that it will be long before Dehra Dun can furnish the equivalent to European training in scientific forestry.

It considers that the section dealing with private practice on the Civil side of the Indian Medical Service is unconvincing and suggests that European private practitioners should be encouraged to settle in the larger European communities and not obstructed as at present.

"The Times" approves of the scheme aiming at eventually recruiting scientific and technical services almost exclusively in India and says when some of the more acute intellects in India turn from politics and philosophy to science they may astonish the western world.

"The Times" concludes with the warning that the recommendations of the Commission should not be judged in expectation that they will make immediately for more efficient Government of India. A Briton, owing to his up-bringing is inevitably a better administrator than an Indian, but one of our cardinal principles in the great trusteeship of the British Empire has always been to recognise and develop public opinion and the sense of responsibility in those races which are capable of such development. In the case of India, more than of any other dependency, it is often the truest wisdom to pursue this purpose by practical experiment even at certain sacrifice of immediate efficiency.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 29.

Writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" Theodor Wolff says the neutralisation of the Dardanelles under a general guarantee would find many German supporters who, of course would desire that the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltor should not be forgotten.

FINANCING OF WAR PURCHASES IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

Sir Robert Borden to-day explained that a large proportion of the proposed war appropriation of 100 millions sterling would be advanced to Britain for the purpose of financing British purchases of war material in Canada. The Dominion had already advanced fifty millions.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

FORTIFIED POSITION BROKEN.

ADVANCE ON KIMPOLUNG YAKOOBEN ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—

We repulsed two attacks westward of Riga. The Germans fled in disorder.

We attacked on both sides of the Kimpolung-Yakoben road and after a stubborn fight broke through the fortified position on a front of three versts.

Recd. 5-10 p.m. Jan. 29.
LONDON, Jan. 28.

A German wireless official statement says the British penetrated a small section south-west of Le Transloy. Russian attack broke down on both banks of the Aa.

Russian pressure compelled us to move nearer to the East bank of Golden Bystritza.

AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM OLIPUTNOW.

FIRST ENEMY LINE PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

A wireless Austrian official communiqué says:—West of Oliputnow a superior enemy penetrated our first line and we withdrew to the next height to the rear.

1,030 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

A Russian wireless communiqé says we took 1,030 prisoners on Saturday in the battle north-east of Jakobeni.

We attacked with the bayonet south west of Potutory, south of Brzeshany, taking the enemy's first line.

We repelled raging Turkish counter-attacks and exploded six Turkish mine galleries, demolishing trenches, and withdrew. The Turks twice attacked but were driven back.

GREEK GARRISON AT CORFU.

UNDER AN ENTENTE OFFICIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIRAEUS, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Greek garrison at Corfu has been ordered to proceed to Patras and only two hundred men remain, under the command of an official who is loyal to the Entente.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON.

EMPEROR CHARLES PROPOSES THE TOAST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 29.

The German papers dutifully publish editorial articles on the Kaiser's birthday assuring him that Germany will follow him through thick and thin to the end of the war. They unanimously hope that this will be the Kaiser's last war birthday.

The Kaiser spent his birthday at the Eastern headquarters in company of the Kaiserin, the Austrian Emperor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr von Czernin, Herr von Zimmerman and General Hindenburg. The Kaiser celebrated the occasion by answering loyal addresses in his customary flamboyant language and pardoned many criminals.

Emperor Charles, toasting the Kaiser at luncheon, said the successes of the past year had justified the confidence in the issue of the conflict for which the enemies were responsible by rejecting the peace offer.

The Kaiser, replying, said Emperor Charles' presence was a new and sublime proof of the unity of the Austrian and German armies and peoples.

SUCCESSFUL COUP DE-MAIN.

FRENCH GAINS NEAR LES EPARGES.

ENEMY A EROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

A French communiqué says:—We carried out a completely successful *coup-de-main* between Les Eparges and Tranchee-de-Calonne. We found numerous bodies in the enemy trenches and brought back much booty.

An enemy aeroplane has been brought down.

LIVELY CANNONADING AT VERDUN AND IN ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

Last night's French communiqué reported usual general cannonade, which was particularly lively at Verdun and in Alsace.

LE TRANSLOY SUCCESS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OPERATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 29.

General Haig's success was achieved in a populous district the centre of which is Transloy, a scattered borough bordering on the Peronne-Bapaume road, four miles from Bapaume. The enemy had strongly entrenched the approaches to the borough, the houses of which were fortified.

As General Haig spoke of the region of Transloy the French experts are ignorant of the exact locality of the works captured on Saturday, but they emphasise the importance of the operation as a further advance on the stronghold of Bapaume.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

Field-Marshal Haig last night reported:—

At daybreak we again entered the enemy's trenches north-east of Neuville-st-vaast and inflicted casualties and took prisoners. We carried out a successful raid north-east of Festubert and drove off an enemy attempt eastward of Fauquissart.

HOME DEFENCE HONOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, January 26:—The list of honours in connection with Home Defence, published to-day includes Lord Cheylesmore who has been President of the All-Espionage Trials also Lieut.-Col Bradely of the Motor Machinegun Corps, the Earl of Erroll who trained a very fine Scottish Division, Brigadier-General Lake R.E., who helped Lord Roberts in rifle shooting work for many years and has latterly been on the Sapper services, and Lieut.-Col. Turner who has done grand work at the Connaught Hospital, Aldershot.

The names of Indian officers mentioned include Lieut.-Col. C. G. Carnegy, Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Freyer, Lieut.-Col. J. M Home, Brigadier-General E. W. Maconchie Major-General H. Mullaly, and Lieut.-Col. W. Shirley.

Other officers mentioned to-day interesting to India include Brigadier-General F. J. Anderson R.E., Major-General R Iannatine Allason, Lieut.-Col. H. P Barrow, Major-General C. G Blackburn, Surgeon-General G. D. Bourke, Major-General H. L. Gardiner, Col. P. H. Hammond, Col. A. C. Hansard, Col. S. A Hickson, Col. A. Hinde, Brigadier-General F. H. Harniblow, Major-General H. B Jefferys, Surgeon-General W. Kenny, Major-General A. P. Penton Col. S. D. Rainsford, Brigadier-General W. F. H. Stafford, Brigadier-General C. Penrose, an Captain A. S. Powell.

The Ceylon Rifles. Malta Militia, Dublin University Officers Training Corps. Hospital Services. Aerial Services, Coast Gunners Signal Service, Fortifications and Works, and Irish Services, are specially mentioned. Further lists will be issued.

NATIONAL CIVILIAN SERVICE.

RECRUITING RALLIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

The forecast of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's scheme of national civilian service is published. It applies to men between the ages of eighteen and sixty, but not to women. With the object of replacing men combed out from munitions work, collieries, shipbuilding, transport work and agriculture, meetings will be organised to stimulate enrolment and local authorities will be asked to start recruiting rallies. There will be seven recruiting areas, each presided over by a commissioner. No provision is made at present for men giving part of their time.

ENROLMENT OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Jan. 29.

The National Service Directorate announces that yesterday's forecast was misleading as regards women. Their services are urgently wanted and a scheme of enrolment is being prepared for them.

MEANS TO SMASH GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

TO DESTROY ENEMY'S LAST HOPE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

The "Observer," in an apparently inspired article, says:—

The Germans hope to snatch an eleventh-hour triumph by cutting Great Britain's sea communications. If we smash the new submarine campaign directly or outbuild it in our yards or outstay it by reducing the imports and increasing home supplies or achieve final decisive success by all these means together, we shall destroy the last German hope and ensure the victory of the Allies. We can and will do it but only by maximum national effort in the next six months.

NAVY LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

SATISFACTORY STATEMENT BY FIRST LORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

A deputation from the Navy League waited on Sir Edward Carson to-day and appealed for vigorous measures against submarines.

Sir Edward Carson and Admiral Jellicoe described the measures taken and the Deputation expressed its warm appreciation and satisfaction that everything conceivable had been done to safeguard merchantships.

AN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Admiralty announced that the auxiliary cruiser Laurentic was submarined or mined on the 25th January. Twelve officers and 109 men were saved.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Jan. 29.

It is officially stated that the Laurentic was sunk off the Irish coast.

AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 27.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

A Coalition is more unlikely than ever. Mr. Pearce is mentioned as Australia's representative at the Imperial War Cabinet.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

In the Japanese Diet Count Motono, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that Japan would collaborate with the Allies by both military and economic means until victory. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the foundation of Japan's foreign policy, had been mutually beneficial especially since the war and Russia was a true and grateful friend. America-Japan welcomed the proposed China Japanese financial co-operation in existence and repudiated the policy of interference in the internal affairs in China whose integrity and independence she was determined to assist in maintaining.

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated the 27th January, says:—

The Japanese Foreign Minister speaking in the Parliament in Tokio said:—The Japanese Government deemed, as did other Governments, that the pretensions of our enemy were inadmissible and the time has not arrived for entering upon peace negotiations. There were certain conditions which it was indispensable to impose upon the enemy at the conclusion of peace. Our foreign policy, he said, is based upon our alliance with England. The war has shown the unshakable solidity of the alliance as well as its indisputable benefits. The Japanese and English peoples have realised in the most vivid way the necessity of this alliance for safeguarding the rights and interests of the two Empires. It is essential as a guarantee for the maintenance of order and peace in the Far East.

IRISH CANADIAN RANGERS.

SPECIAL SERVICES AND POPULAR OVATION AT BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Irish Canadian Rangers attended special services yesterday. The preachers were the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of the Church of Ireland, and Cardinal Logue. Subsequently the Rangers were accorded a civic welcome at Belfast where they received a popular ovation.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

TO BE ADJOURNED FOR TWO MONTHS IN ABSENCE OF SIR R. BORDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 29.

It has been arranged that the Parliament shall adjourn on February 7th for two months to allow Sir Robert Borden to attend the Imperial War Conference.

FOUNDERED GERMAN SUBMARINE'S CREW.

THIRTY-FOUR LANDED IN A NORWEGIAN MOTOR-BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 29.

A Norwegian motor-boat has landed at Hammerfest, thirty-four of the crew of a German submarine which foundered off the Norwegian coast.

EXPLOSION IN FRENCH POWDER WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Jan. 29.

A fire broke out in powder works at Massy Palaiseau and spread, involving melinite stores which exploded damaging over a wide radius. One person was killed and three injured.

OFFICIALS AND ROUND TABLE.

NOT TO TAKE PART IN FUTURE.

SIR J. MESTON EXPLAINS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

At the Legislative Council meeting to-day the Lieutenant-Governor explained his connection with Mr. Curtis and the work of the Round Table group. His Honour said that the Government of India was of opinion and he agreed with the Government, that Government officials should take no part in the work of the Round Table movement.

The Hon. Mr. Marris also made a personal explanation and accepted what His Honour had said.

The Oudh Courts Amendment Bill was passed.

KING ALFONSO,

ATTEMPT TO WRECK ROYAL TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-5 p.m. Jan. 29.

An iron beam was found across the railway near Granada just before the passage of the train conveying King Alfonso. It was removed in time.

A later message says a mass of lead weighing a hundredweight, was placed on a railway at Granada but was discovered an hour before the passage of the royal train. Another similar lump was found in the vicinity. A man has been arrested at Granada and several other arrests are expected. Authorities are actively investigating what they believe to be an anarchist plot.

GEN. SMUTS ON SOUTH AFRICA'S CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Jan. 29.

In reply to addresses presented on his arrival at Pretoria General Smuts concluded by saying that he had departed from East Africa with feelings of great disappointment. It was very hard when so near the end not to be allowed to enter the promised land, but his ministerial colleagues thought it his duty to go the War Conference. He felt that the mankind was in a grave crisis and even South Africa might be able to contribute its small mite, which might yield important results. (Loud cheers).

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says on the night of the 25th instant. the enemy renewed attempts but failed to recapture the ground lost on the previous day. We retook more trenches, finding 400 corpses.

FIGHTING STOPPED BY WOLVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A correspondent of the "Vechersee Vremya" on the Polish front states, it is necessary to use maxims to drive off wolves. Russian and German reconnaissance parties who were hotly engaged recently were obliged to stop and organise a joint wolf hunt after which each party returned to its own trenches.

SMUGGLING OF RUBBER TO GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Members and crew of a Belgian Relief Commission steamer have been arrested for smuggling rubber to Germany.

The Exchange Telegram Company's Copenhagen correspondent says, the German submarine will not be accentuated while the present statesmen remain in office.

BREAD FAMINE IN AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Tribuna's" Zurich correspondent states Vienna has been almost entirely without bread for five days. Prague, Olmutz, Brunn, Cratz and Trieste are in a similar plight.

EMPIRE CABINET AND PARLIAMENT.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR RECOGNITION.

A conference of members of the British and Dominion Parliaments was held last summer in London under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The Conference discussed a number of Imperial problems—the Constitutional Position; Emigration after the war; India and the Empire; Trade and the Empire after the war; Naval and Military Defence. The discussion on the five problems was opened respectively by Lord Milner, Earl Grey, Lord Islington, Sir George Foster (Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce), and Lord Sydenham. The Conference was held in private, but, says the "The Times," it was agreed that these five opening addresses should be printed, and they are now issued. To them are added certain speeches made during the discussions on the Constitutional Position and on Naval and Military Defence.

Lrd Milner, opening the discussion on the Constitutional Position, stated the problem as follows:—

"Is it necessary, in order to achieve what we all desire, to make deliberate changes in the present Constitution of the Empire, and, is so, what kind of change is required."

He expressed the opinion that change is required, adding that he could not regard as conclusive the contention that the unity of the Empire in the face of war had shown that it would be "wiser to let well alone."

"After two years of the most tremendous war in history, in which we have been aided by the unstinted efforts of Allies incomparably stronger than the Allies of Germany, the issue still hangs in the balance, and yet the British Empire, as I see it, is potentially the most powerful State in the world. Its resources, material and moral, if properly organized, are enormously greater than those of Germany. But neither in war nor in diplomacy is it able to make its weight felt as it ought to be. If it were, the war would have been over a year ago. Indeed, in my opinion, Germany would never have ventured to begin it."

Lord Milner then dealt with the contention that there is no real demand for change by the peoples of the Dominions:—

"If the peoples of the Dominions are contented with their present *status*, why should we in the United Kingdom make a fuss about it? My answer is that they are not contented. Very gradually, very temporately, but with increasing frequency, and insistence, the leading statesmen of the Dominions have began calling attention to the anomalies of the position, and warning us that things cannot go on indefinitely as they are.

The conclusion he believed to be inevitable.

"If we desire, as we all desire, that the Empire shall endure as one State, and shall constitute, as it alone can, the great bulwark of freedom and progress throughout the world, then we must see to it that the Empire has at its head an authority which can deal for it with the rest of the world as the representative of all its self-governing peoples. Such a Government cannot grow of itself out of the ground. It can only be the result of a great and deliberate effort of constitutional reconstruction."

The essential changes, stated in the very barest outline, are, in Lord Milner's opinion, three. First, the creation of a new Imperial Cabinet, and the determination of the extent of its authority. Secondly, "to make the Imperial Ministry answerable to a Parliament which represents" all the democracies of the Empire, "and which is elected for the exclusive purpose of looking after their common interests." Thirdly, the financial provision to be made for the needs of the Imperial Government.

How are such changes—even if their advisability is admitted—to be brought into being?

"The procedure I take it, would be something like this. There would have to be an assembly of delegates from the various self-governing communities, which would in the first instance discuss the principles of constitutional reconstruction. If a majority of that assembly ultimately arrived at an agreement, embodied in a series of resolutions, these would have to be handed over to expert draftsmen to prepare the measure or measures necessary to carry them into effect. These measures would then be submitted in draft to the delegates, and only if they survived that ordeal would the time have come to bring the result before the several Parliaments, any one of which might think it necessary to have a popular plebiscite on the subject. With all the hitches which could arise in so complicated a procedure, many people will doubtless think that there is small chance of anything ever being accomplished. But that depends entirely upon the spirit in which the delegates approach their task, and upon the amount of importance which the public behind them attaches to their arriving at a positive result.

"The reason why past discussions of the Imperial constitutional questions have been so languid and barren is that they have appeared to lack immediate practical interest. "Closer Union of the Empire," to use the current phrase, has been regarded as an academic fad, or at best as an interesting possibility of the distant future. But the catastrophic experiences of the past two years, which have altered all our values, have given to this question also a new actuality. They have thrown a vivid flashlight upon the tremendous dangers to which every self-governing community in the Empire, marching singly along its peaceful path of self-development, is exposed. Set any number of representative public men to discuss the establishment of a genuine partnership of the self-governing States in the defensive policy of the Empire as an open question, and nothing may come out of it but a pile of Blue-books. But let them feel, whatever the actual terms of their reference, that what the people they represent desire is not discussion but action that the question they have to answer is not "Is this thing to be done?" but "How is it be done?" and the outcome will be a more or less complete but perfectly definite scheme."

THE PLACE OF INDIA.

At a moment when India is being given the reality of representation in the coming War Conference of the Empire, special interest also attaches to the address delivered by Lord Islington, now Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in opening the discussion on India and the Empire. His object was especially to show the progress that India has made, and to establish her claim to be given a place in the counsils of the Empire. He felt that he first had to dispose of an old and hardened misconception:—

"Old ideas die hard, and in some quarters I have no doubt it is still thought that India is a backward and undeveloped dependency with a vast population relying for government on a small band of Englishmen who control the Public Services. This was not a correct description of India 20 years ago; still less it is so to-day. It is quite true that India does not possess self-government in the accepted sense, as recognized by the self-governing Dominions; but she does claim by reason of her size, geographical position, volume of trade, intellectual and political development, military value, and, last but not least, by her proved loyalty to the Crown, that her exceptional position should now be recognized, and that she should be admitted as an articulate member to discussions affecting the Empire as a whole. This claim, I venture to urge, merits the sympathetic consideration of all who are concerned with the wider aspects of Imperial development."

NO TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Sir George Foster, the only Dominion representative at the Conference who was invited to open a discussion, was peculiarly fitted by his position as Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce to initiate that on Trade and the Empire after the War. He was particularly severe on those who express the belief that after the war Great Britain and the Allies will resume normal trade relations with Germany:—

"The worst aspect of German developments, to my mind, has been the absolute lack of honour or of honorable feeling. When a man can come into your household, partake of your hospitality, sleep in your beds, eat at your tables, ride your horses, and while he is doing that plot for your destruction and the destruction of your Empire, it indicates an awful and hopeless moral development. It is the German state of mind. . . . We do not want men of that kind in Canada. You do not want them in Australia. We do not want them anywhere. Then there are the German financiers with English and French names. They will be as active as hornets when the war is over. They must be rooted out and then kept out of our country. We cannot afford in the earlier years of reconstruction to have these peoples in our midst controlling and monopolizing our business."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

CHANGE OF PROGROMME.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45 P.M.

In response to a general request

THE BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.

will play

THE ROTTERS
THE ROTTERS

WEDNESDAY JAN. 31ST.
WHAT DID TOMKINS DO?

THURSDAY, FEB. 1st.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2nd
WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?

SATURDAY, FEB. 3rd
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?

IT WILL PAY YOU
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KIRKEE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION BEFORE A DOCTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 29.

In his deposition before Lieut.-Colonel P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Assistant-Surgeon F. A. Young stated as follows:—I remember the night of Tuesday, the 16th instant. I was at the Kirkee Recreation Club that night. Somewhere between 9 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. I heard shots fired. I went to the house whence the sound came. Mr. Nalder went with me. We went into the compound over the fence. The bungalow is just opposite the Club on the other side of the road. When we reached the bungalow five shots had been fired. I heard some shouting and screaming. We then went to the back of the bungalow. The accused before the Court came off the verandah at the back and gave himself up to Mr. Nalder. Just behind the accused another man came out in civilian dress and the accused said he had shot him. The man who came out behind the accused also said he had been shot by the accused. He also said he had great pain in his right arm. I then took the wounded man and placed him on the bed in the first bedroom inside. I looked at his wounds. He had two. One was in his right arm and the other on his left side. I then rushed off to the hospital to get some surgical dressings. On my way there a friend of mine saw me and took me to the hospital and back in the side car of his motor cycle. Mr. Crunden is my friend's name. Mr. Crunden is Assistant Surgeon also and he attended the wounded man while I took down his dying declaration. I took it down because no magistrate had by then come. I thought there was likelihood of his dying. Later the Cantonment Magistrate came and I made over the declaration to him. I went with the Cantonment Magistrate into the drawing-room. There we found two empty cartridge cases and two expanded bullets, a hole through one of the chairs and two holes in the wall. The four cartridge cases and two expanded bullets before the Court are similar to those we found in the drawing-room. The accused made no attempt to run away. There was no cross-examination by the accused.

HOW THE REVOLVER WAS SECURED.

Mr. W. G. Nalder, Mechanical Engineer in the Kirkee Arsenal corroborated the evidence given by the previous witness and said:—On reaching the rear of the bungalow I saw a man standing just outside the door of the trellis work of the verandah. The accused before the Court is the man I saw. I ran up to him and gripped his arms and asked him what was the matter etc. His answer was to the effect that he had shot someone. I cannot swear to the exact words he used. I then called out to Mr. Young: "Mr. Young you are a doctor, run inside someone evidently has been shot." I supposed the weapon used had been a revolver, being in the gun trade myself. I can easily recognise the report of one and I asked the accused two or three times for the revolver. He replied:—"They have taken it away." When I first gripped the accused I can remember seeing a lady in a long dark cloak with some three or four Indians walking from the house towards the servants' quarters. Just after this some five or six British soldiers came up from the other side of the bungalow, and I handed over the accused to them saying, "Hold on to him. He has evidently shot some one." After this a lady came back towards me from the direction of the servants' quarters and I asked her where the revolver was. I could not get any decided answer from her. I begged of her to tell me to save any one else being shot. She then took me towards the servants' quarters and told the ayah who was standing near the quarters with a child in her arms to give me the revolver. The woman denied having it. The lady again ordered her to give it to me and I also shouted at her to do so. On this she drew the revolver from underneath the child that was in her arms and gave it to me. Later the Cantonment Magistrate read out the name of "McWilliam" on the revolver. Not having my glasses I could not myself read it. The Cantonment Magistrate arrived about half an hour or one hour later and I gave him the revolver Till I did so it had never left my right hand Major Patch, R.A.M.C. arrived about half an hour after the affair started and I offered to hand it over to him, but he told me "No, keep it." After taking over the revolver I went back towards the accused and again shouted for help. Then Second-Lieut. Oatey, R.F.A., came up. I handed over the accused to him saying he was a British officer and he had better take him over as he had evidently shot some one. Before the accused had himself told me he was an officer (Second-Lieutenant). I can identify no clothing except the King's uniform. He pointed to a star on his right shoulder strap.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Just before the rise of the curtain last night at the Excelsior Theatre, Mr. Carl Lawson was taken suddenly ill and was unable to appear. Under the circumstances the management decided not to give the performance, and the repeat programme of "Whose Baby are You?" will be played on Friday evening instead of last evening.

Mr. Lawson's illness is not serious, and the performances of the Bandman Company will continue from to-night onward.

To-night in response to a general request the delightful comedy "The Rotters" will be played.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

ELECTED MAJORITIES ON LOCAL BOARDS.

A Bill to provide for increasing the number of elective members on district local boards has been published in a Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—"The object of this Bill is to make legislative provision for modifying the constitution of district local boards, so far as circumstanes at present admit, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee recently appointed in the Bombay Presidency to report on the extension of local self-government. The Bill provides for the increase of the proportion of the elective members of such boards and the formation of special constituencies. It has been framed to give early effect to such measures as need not be deferred pending the general revision of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, which cannot be undertaken for the present."

The Bill provides that the Governor in Council may by notification direct that the provisions contained in the schedule shall apply with reference to any district local board from a date to be specified in such notification.

The schedule provides that a district board shall consist of elected and nominated members and a majority of the members, inclusive of the president, shall be elective members and not more than one-half of the nominated members shall be salaried servants of the Government. The Governor in Council may make rules prescribing the number and character of the constituencies by which the elective members of a district local board shall be elected, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency.

THE SLINGSBY BABY.

APPEAL DISMISSED BY THE LORDS.

Without calling on the respondents, the House of Lords on December, 14 dismissed the appeal in the Slingsby baby case. Scathing comments on Mrs. Slingsby and her evidence were made by their lordships, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

A declaration had been sought that little Teddy Slingsby is the lawful son of Commander Slingsby, and therefore entitled to the family estates in Yorkshire.

Decision in favour of this had been given by Mr. Justice Bargreave Deane, but the judment was reversed by the Court of Appeal. Hence the appeal.

In giving judgment the Lord Loreburn said:—

"Mrs. Slingsby says that this child was her child, but she has admittedly perjured herself in this case. The woman who she said was present, after first supporting her statement, then denies that any child was brought to her at all. That witness is also discredited, though in a less degree than Mrs. Slingsby.

"The doctor who Mrs. Slingsby says attended her also denies it; but then he also is not a very creditable witness. Mrs. Slingsby says she was delivered of this child at Mrs. Blain's house, and was there from September 1 to September 10. Mrs. Blain denies it, and it seems to me completely disproved by other witnesses.

"Mrs. Slingsby says she was not at the Goodfriend Hotel between these dates. I think it is conclusively proved that she was there. Mrs. Slingsby denies having tried to get a child for adoption—a most significant fact—but she had to admit that she had falsely sworn as to one attempt to obtain a child.

IDENTITY OF THE BOY.

"I am satisfied also that she tried, at the charitable institution, to obtain a child, and then attempted to have the record of it mutilated, saying that she had already got another child.

"The identity of this boy—Miss Lilian Anderson's boy—is proved by evidence. The handing it over to Mrs. Slingsby is also proved. Therefore, the appeal must be dismissed.

"I have only two regrets in this case—first, the inordinate waste of time, the multiplication of redundant and often irrelevant evidence, which must have cost the parties very dear; second, that I deeply regret the pain that must be caused by this decision to a most gallant officer (Commander Slingsby) who is serving his country at the present moment."

Lord Mersey, concurring, said that the conclusion at which he had arrived was that the evidence was unreliable and that the story told by Mrs. Slingsby was untrue. No such birth ever took place. The whole case put forward by the petitioner was one of fraud, but in his opinion there was only one person responsible for it, namely, Mrs. Slingsby.

Lords Atkinson, Shaw, and Sumner concurred, and the appeal was dismissed with cost against the guardian ad litem or next friend.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final in the Ladies' Doubles will be played this evening when Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Wilson will meet Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Cocke.

In the Veterans' Doubles the following matches will be played this evening:—P. R. Cadell and W. P. Pechey v. F. J. Clark and Rev. Gray.

Sir F. L. Sprott and J. R. Reynolds v. W. F. Weir and M. Innes Kerr.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

BANKING FACILITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The Indian Industries Commission reassembeled this morning. Sir Francis Stewart presided as Sir Thomas Holland has suddenly left for Delhi on urgent business. It is likely Sir Thomas will join the Commission at Bangalore. Sir Dorab Tata joined the Commission this morning

Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary, Indian Bank, Madras, said the great difficulty in raising capital was that the public had no confidence in the technical and business knowledge and experience of Indians who promoted the enterprise. To enable Indians to inspire public confidence it was of paramount importance that they should be associated actively with Europeans in industrial, commercial and financial enterprises.

To Sir Francis Stewart witness said the existing banks controlled and managed by Indians, should be encouraged by lending or keeping Government funds with them under proper safeguards. Such encouragement would lead to the improvement of the existing banks and the foundation of new institutions suited to the requirements of the country.

Sir W. B. Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, confined his remarks almost entirely to finance and especially to financing of industries in Madras Presidency. Witness observed that the popular cry that industries were strangled in India for want of reasonable facilities was without solid foundation so far as this province was concerned. He could say that no reasonable business proposition for financing industry put before the Presidency Bank was turned down. Witness wanted to make it quite clear that by financing an industry he did not mean finding of initial capital required for bricks, mortar and machinery but the working capital required to finance stocks. The industrial concerns which the Bank of Madras was financing to-day, were numerous. In busy season the Madras Bank had out in advances to those industrial concerns at one time anything between 175 to 200 lakhs of rupees. Of this 110 lakhs were to Indian concerns and 80 lakhs to Europeans.

To Pandit Malaviya witness said that there was no Indian on the Board of Directors of the Madras Bank and the cry to include Indians on the board was the cry of the politician, especially Mrs. Annie Besan, rather than the cry of the shareholders.

Pundit Malaviya pointed out that witness while giving evidence before the Currency Commission, was questioned on the subject of Indian inclusion in the Board by Sir Sapurji Broacha. Further the South Indian Chamber of Commerce sent a representation to Government for the the inclusion of Indians in the Board. All these took place long before Mrs. Besant took up the cry. In view of these facts the Pundi asked witness whether he would withdraw his statement that Mrs. Besant was responsible for this demand.

Witness said he maintained his position and added that the South Indian Chamber of Commerce was more a political body than anything else. He knew of no Indian in Madras at present who was better fitted than any individual member of the present Board, nor was there any demand from the shareholders that Indians should be included in the Board.

TO THE MOTHERS OF INDIA.

The following is an English version of a Hindi leaflet distributed at the Magh Mala, Allahabad:—

MOTHERS.

I have seen with my own eyes the misery of your sisters in Fiji.

They have come to me with tears day after day in that distant land imploring help in their sorrow.

They have shown me their own little children living in the midst of squalour and vice.

This suffering and shame may continue unabated and new children be born into it, if our voices are not raised against it.

In the name of sacred motherhood and innocent childhood and by the memory of your sisters' tears, uplift to heaven your supplications that this evil may be removed from God's Earth.

C. F. ANDREWS.

(Continued from column 6.)

in fairness to them. The fact of the matter was that those who took forty million gallons paid the same amount as those who took ten millions.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there were three proposals before them. He was not in favour however of giving relief to the trade at the expense of general consumers for domestic requirements, although he thought that industries should be helped as much as possible. No case had been made out for a reduction in the water-rates, as they had no ground for belief that the income would be maintained for some time to come. Under the circumstances the best course would be to support Dr. J. Cursetji's motion, and take measures to spend the surplus for the improvement of water supply.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said the present rates for mills should be kept up as the abatement would be too small. He supported Dr. Jehangir Cursetji's amendment.

Dr. Jehangir's motion was then put to the vote and passed, the others being defeated.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee then read over the items on the income side and they were all passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEBATE ON WATER RATE SURPLUS.

TO BE USED FOR FILTRATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The whole sitting was occupied with the discussion of the water rates on the income side. Eventually Dr. Jehangir Cursetji's motion that the surplus amount received from water rates should be spent on water filtration was passed by a narrow majority. The remaining items on the income side of the budget were then passed without any alteration.

On the Corporation resuming the debate on the income side of the Budget regarding water-rates, the Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their Resolution dated the 10th January 1917, the Budget Estimate in respect of Revenue for the year 1917-18 from water be adopted at Rs. 24,25,625, the estimate in respect of receipts from water supplied for trade purposes being calculated at the rate of annas 6½ per 1,000 gallons.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalker had given notice "that the water-rate on valuation be reduced by one-fourth per cent. and the water budget be adjusted accordingly."

For want of a seconder the resolution fell through.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then moved: his amendment which ran as follows:

"That the water-rate for the year 1917-18 should be adopted as first recommended by the Standing Committee and that any surplus that remains over and above the budgetted expenditure for water works should be taken to a fund to be specially created for the purpoes. The Commissioner be requested to bring proposals for the formation of a Special Fund specifying its objects and the use to be made of this fund through the Standing Committee just like "the Land Fund" created for the improvement of streets.'

Dr. Sukhia said he hoped the Corporation would pass the amendment, as it was a desirable one. He did not think that the mills should be given the benefit of a reduction in the taxes.

For want of a seconder this amendment also had to be dropped.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursedji then moved "that the amount of Rs. 1,05,000 shown in the revised estimates of the Budget by the Municipal Commissioner as regards the water revenue be provided for the purpose of securing more extended filtration of the city's water supply, and that the amount be entered on the expenditure side accordingly, the water-rates being maintained as at present."

Dr. Cursetji said the water supply at present was not what it ought to be and required to be filtered. The mills would not be much benefited by the small reduction which it was intended to give them.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji opposed the motion. He said he was sorry the industries in the city were not treated as they should be. The city would not suffer by the reduction to the mills as they would take more water otherwise and maintain the income. The landlords must thank the trade because on their prosperity they were dependent.

Mr. A. M. Tod then moved, "That the Budget Estimate in respect of revenue for the year 1917-18 from water be adopted at Rs. 25,31,000 calculated at the rates specified in the estimate submitted by the Standing Committee."

Mr. Tod said he considered the system of making small reductions, whether to industries or to landlords, was futile, because nobody was benefited by these. He for one would have been glad to give a reduced rate to the mills, but the amount was so small that he did not believe they would be benefited by it. There was nothing in the Act to prevent the Municipality from accumulating money to be spent entirely on water improvement and he thought they should adopt that course.

Mr. J. A. Baptista seconded the motion. He thought it would be wise on their part to have a small margin on the income side, as they could not be sure what amount of water the mills would be taking during the year. If there was a surplus in the income then the Commissioner could bring proposals before the Corporation for new schemes for improving the water supply. There could be no question of illegality in having surplus income. The mill-owners did not care for such a small "flea-bite" as Mr. Wadia called it, and the tenants would not be benefited by it. This Rs. 725 which the mills would get was a negligible amount. A gentleman signing himself as "J. A. W."—(He suspected it was Mr. J. A. Wadia)—had said the mills would double their profit this year.

Mr. J. A. Wadia supported the motion of the Chairman of the Standing Committee. He said the chairman had been just and fair in his motion. The Municipality had a surplus income on the water rates. Fifty million gallons of water was brought into Bombay, out of which ten millions were taken up by those who had meters and forty million gallons by these who paid on valuation. Out of the 24 lakhs of rupees, which was the income on water supply 12 lakhs were paid by the meter holders, and the other 12 by people who had no meters. He thought this was unfair to the meter holders and their rate should be reduced

(Continued in column 5.)

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The All-British Tonic Food
Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.
2

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save time, save money.

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SHOW ROOMS,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.
This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS
These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.
In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)
DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

REGD. ZARZINA OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL (SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT) RE 1-12, DOZEN RS. 20, POUND RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, BADGAL KURIA, CALCUTTA
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTH ACTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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FUTURE OF FLYING.

LORD MONTAGU'S ANTICIPATIONS

SPEEDY TRIPS HOME FROM INDIA.

Colonel Lord Montagu of Beaulieu delivered a lecture on "Aviation, Present and Future," at the Gymkhana Club, Delhi, on January 26. H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford were among those present.

In the course of his lecture Lord Montagu said he looked forward to a time when there would be an Imperial Air Service all over the Empire. He also ventured on certain predictions in regard to aviation possibilities in the future. He said:—

"I am now leaving the domain of facts for that more attractive regions of imagination. I propose to state for the first time in public my views on the future of aviation as affecting India and its communications with Europe and the rest of the world. Perhaps you will think, when you have heard me, that I am too optimistic, but I remind you that it is always the fate of the prophet to be disbelieved. Indeed, in olden days prophets and martyrs were always mentioned together. It was the natural sequence. I do not suppose, however, that the Government of India will have me burnt at the stake or that His Excellency will order the tortures of the inquisition to be put into operation to compel me to recant after the fashion of Galileo. So I will be bold and try to make you see what the future may bring.

TWO ROUTES.

Within the next ten years it is certain, to my mind, that the mails between India and England will be conveyed by aeroplane and that a passenger service will also be established. First of all, let us look at the distances involved. By ship the long sea route from Bombay to England is about 6,000 miles, and via Marseilles or Brindisi about 5,000 miles in round figures. But as the aeroplane flies, which is a better simile than taking the crow, whose flight is not always very straight, the distance would be only about 3,600 miles. The one route via Russia is of course the shortest, and the mails by this route would reach London in less than 36 hours, allowing merely the speed achieved by the planes of to-day. In the case of a passenger service and allowing for a rest of 14 hours out of the 24 and travelling 10 hours at only 120 miles per hour, 1,200 miles are covered per day. Thus you would be able to fly to London in an inclusive time of 59 hours; or, to put it another way, you could leave Peshawar 7 a.m. on a Monday morning and be in London by 6 p.m. on a Wednesday evening. A Delhi service would connect with this leaving here say five hours earlier. You would sleep the first night at Gurieff at the head of the Caspian, and the second night at Tarnopol, close to Lemberg. On the third evening you would be in London. The other route, which I will for the sake of definition call the "All Red" route, on account of its being nearly all over British territory, would take about five days at about the same rate. I set out here a probable time-table of both routes:—

I.

Time-table of direct air service for mails and passengers from Peshawar to London:—

DAILY PASSENGER SERVICE.

1st Day.

Miles.			
	Peshawar ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
600	Bokhara (lunch)	... arr.	12 noon.
		... dep.	1 p.m.
600	Gurieff (near Caspian Sea) (Dine and sleep.)	... arr.	6 p.m.
1,200			

2nd Day.

	Gurieff ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
600	Lugansk (lunch)	... arr.	12 noon.
		... dep.	1 p.m.
600	Tarnopol (dine and sleep)	arr.	6 p.m.
1,200			

3rd Day.

	Tarnopol ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
600	Leipzing (lunch)	... arr.	12 noon.
		... dep.	1 p.m.
600	London (Hendon) ...		6 p.m.
1,200			

Total distance 3,600 miles.

II.

Time-table of an "All Red" air service between Karachi and Land's End:—

1st Day.

Miles.			
	Karachi ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
600	Bandar Abbas (lunch)	... arr.	12 noon.
		... dep.	1 p.m.
600	Basrah (dine and sleep)	... arr.	6 p.m.
1,200			

2nd Day.

	Basra ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
670	Akabah (lunch)	arr.	12-30 p.m.
		dep.	1-30 p.m.
300	Alexandria (dine and sleep)	... arr.	4-15 p.m.
970			

3rd Day.

	Alexandria ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
	by Seaplane.		
850	Malta (dine and sleep)	... arr.	4 p.m.
850			

4th Day.

	Malta ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
	by Seaplane.		
1,100	Gibraltar (dine and sleep)	... arr.	6 p.m.
1,100			

5th Day.

	Gibraltar ...	... dep.	7 a.m.
	by Seaplane.		
1,100	Land's End ...	... arr.	6 p.m.
1,100			

Total distance 5,220 miles.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

Mails, of course, would be flown continuously by night and by day, for the landing places everywhere would be illuminated, and the route at night marked in a way which I will describe later. Letters would thus be posted at Delhi on a Monday evening at 6 o'clock and be delivered about noon on Wednesday in London. Now as to weight, assuming the weight of the average homeward-bound Indian mail (letters only) to be 140 tons a week, this gives an average of 20 tons per day, a weight which could easily be carried in the future by about fourteen aeroplanes carrying 1½ tons each. As for passengers, the big Russian Sikorsky plane with four engines has already achieved over 80 miles per hour, carrying 16 persons. Thus, I am not exaggerating when I assert that with a pilot and an assistant pilot, fourteen passengers will easily be carried in each aeroplane. If ten planes a day start, if there is that demand, they will carry 140 passengers to England, or about a thousand passengers per week, which is greater than the average number who now leave Indian ports per week. As to cost I feel sure that after the first year or two the fares for passengers will be considerably less than those at present charged by our mail steamers, and I hazard the conjecture that at first about £40 per passenger per single journey, and £70 for the return journey, will be the figure, which of course will be reduced as soon as exact working expenses can be ascertained. To reassure anxious P. and O. shareholders, I may mention that I am sure that there will always be a percentage of passengers preferring the sea route, and that goods of a heavy nature will, of course, not be conveyed by air.

MARKING THE ROUTE.

As to this point you may ask me how the route through the air and over the land is to be defined by day and night. I do not think this will be a difficult task. There will be white circles of considerable diameter painted on the ground on both sides of the route at say, five miles distance apart. Those on one side will perhaps be painted white and black in squares and those on the other black and white in circles. These guide marks will be at intervals of, say every ten miles. At night at every twenty miles there will be a miniature lighthouse throwing a brilliant ray upwards and again here there may be a continuous ray on the one side and an occulting ray on the other side. At certain fixed points there will be other indications of locality in the shape of some other coloured light and finally there will be the special light to guide the pilot in his descent to the landing place. As an aeroplane has always to descend against the wind from whichever quarter it is blowing, the down wind end, whichever that happens to be, will probably be indicated by red lights, showing danger, the sides by green lights giving direction, and the up wind end by white lights, so that whichever way the wind is blowing the pilot will at night know how to approach his landing place in safety.

The size of the landing places will have to be about one mile square. Round them will cluster the hotels providing food and rest for the passenger on these journeys. Perhaps, however circular landing places will by then have been adopted of a convex shape, the buildings being in the centre of a mound with a slope towards it from every direction, gradually becoming steeper near the centre against which the stoppage of the machine will be more easily accomplished. But by then an aeroplane will probably be able to reverse its propeller and land in a comparatively short distance. Immediately an aeroplane has alighted, motor-cars will meet passengers or the aeroplane itself will be "taxied" along the ground until it reaches the local Hotel Cecil, the Ritz, the Savoy, or the Skyscrapers Arms.

KEEPING OUT THE COLD.

Before I go any further you will doubtless like to know how you will sit in the aeroplane and how you will be protected from the weather, and whether the noise of the engines will be too deafening. About this I might say that you will sit in seats more comfortable than in the ordinary railway train. You will move freely about between the cabins in the fuselage and you will be entirely closed in if you wish from the outer air by celluloid windows and the engines will be almost silent compared with modern practice. As most of these journeys will be carried out at average altitudes of between seven and ten thousand feet, the disadvantages of cold will be got over by taking the hot gases of the exhaust in thin duralumin pipes through the cabins. There will, of course, also be electric lighting for night work. I believe you will arrive, generally speaking, with the comparative punctuality of the average mail service by ship, and certainly via the trans-continental route through Russia, there should at no time of the year be any wind currents strong enough to affect seriously an aeroplane with a speed of 120 to 130 miles per hour.

THE JOURNEY.

Those of you who have flown can easily imagine what a glorious sensation an aerial journey from India to England will be. You will see on the first morning the magnificent ranges of the Hindo-Koosh and before evening the blue waters of the Caspian. The second day will be dull except for the line of the Caucasus to the south. The third day the Danube and Rhine will be below and you will welcome the cliffs of Dover ere the lights of London are sighted. The earth will spread out under you during the journey like a carpet of beautiful design. There will be water glistening here—the green of cultivation there—snow white mountain tops on the horizon in one direction, and again an illimitable vista of forest, marsh and stream, as in Russia, in the other. The Tale of the Magic Carpet will have come true. There will be one magic carpet on which you are flying, and yet another carpet almos as magical below you, printed and coloured with the patterns of nature herself.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE AERIAL SERVICES.

India in the future will be more than a "dead end" in the matter of air services; she will be a stage on the route to the Far East and Australia. The mail route to Australia will go on from Peshawar by Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and by seaplane by British North Borneo to Queensland, whence the Australian mail services will take up the distribution all over that Continent. In the other direction Hong Kong and the Chinese ports will have their daily post and passenger services, perhaps across the sacred land of Tibet, and all the British Communities in Asia will thus be in daily touch with India.

It would take me too long to deal here with the details of other routes over the world to various parts of the British Empire. I just mention that passengers and mails will be flown to the Dominion of South Africa via Gibraltar and West Africa, from the West Coast of Ireland via St. Johns and Halifax by aeroplane or dirigible to Canada, and of course it goes without saying that throughout India itself a regular service will be maintained all over this great peninsula between all the most important towns, for the climate of India during the greater part of the year is almost windless and is, therefore, particularly favourable for aviation. Your letters may, however, be occasionally late in monsoon time.

Finally, I would say that if you are inclined to think that the ideas I have put forward to-night are too fantastic, remember that it is only just over eight years ago—in October 1908—since Wilbur Wright flew at Le Mans and that in the intervening eight years the progress of aviation has been so wonderful as to make one, looking back on it, feel sure that in the next ten years nothing is impossible. Indeed the impossibilities of to-day are always becoming the facts of to-morrow, and looking forward, as I do, with the eye of faith I have but little doubt that in less than ten years hence, the vision I ask you to share with me to-night will fall far short of the realities of 1927.

In the most difficult of problems the solution cannot be easy. But man has throughout all time wrenched from nature her secrets and used them for his own purposes. When the mastery of the air is finally won the last element will have been conquered and entirely new conditions throughout the world will arise. We must see to it, therefore, that our Empire depending as it does so largely on the speed and freedom of our inter-communications, is as supreme in the air as it has been in the past on the sea.—The "Pioneer."

WAR AT £237,000 AN HOUR.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS NOW SPENDING.

The figures which Mr. Bonar Law submitted to the House of Commons on December 15 were, to use the Chancellor's own words, "Colossal, but not appalling," writes the Political correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Since the war broke out the British expenditure has reached the huge figure of.

£3,862,000,000,

while the daily cost has been

£5,710,000.

That the cost of the war still mounts up is shown by the fact that during the last sixty-three days the expenditure has been £5,710,000 per day, while during the previous seventy-seven days it was £5,070,000 daily.

Mr. McKenna, in his Budget estimate for the current year, put the expenditure at £1,660,000,000, but the total for the year is now likely to be £1,950,000,000, or £350,000,000 more than was anticipated.

What the figures mean is this:—

COST OF THE WAR.

Day	£5,710,000
Hour	£237,966
Minute	3,965
Second	£66

The manner of Mr. Bonar Law's speech andthe tone of Mr. McKenna's congratulatory remarks gave general satisfaction.

DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure.

To,
MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
BENARES CITY.

DEAR SIRS,
With great pleasure I, a diabetic patient after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and it acted as a miracle. The urine is now free from sugar which was (24 grains per ounce) before sp. gr. being reduced from 1026 to 1017. I strongly recommend it to be used by the suffering public who have been ATTACKED with the cruel disease.
BENODE BEHARI CHATTERJEE,
L. M. & S.
Calcutta,
6/1/17.

HALF PRICE SALE!
Upto 15th February 1917.

Our Satisfaction Flute Harmonium is very sweet and best suited for all climates and musics. Guaranteed for 3 years. Prices:—Single reed Rs. 40, 45, 50, now sold for Rs. 20, 22-8, 25. Double reed Rs. 60, 70, 80, 90, now sold for Rs. 30, 35, 40 45. Best Double reed Folding Harmonium (which can be played both by hands and legs):—No. 1. Original price Rs. 130, now sold for Rs. 65. No. 2, original price Rs. 180, now offered for Rs. 90. Every order must accompany one-fourth the value in advance.
NATIONAL HARMONIUM Co.,
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A pure, antiseptic balm that soothes pain and irritation, destroys disease germs, prevents blood-poisoning and grows new, healthy skin. Cures eczema, ulcers, piles, ringworm, pimples, rashes, and is the best dressing for cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and festering wounds.

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The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why
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LIME JUICE
after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.
An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
Be sure you get ROSE'S
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SARIBADYARISTA OR SARIBADISARSA.
The most powerful and effective blood purifier and Tonic. A marvellous Ayurvedic Decoction. Cures biliousness, cleanses the blood, removes mercurial or Syphilitic impurities, Gout, Lumbago, Nervous Debility, Lucorhoea, etc.
It rejuvenates and increases the vital fluid.
Indispensible as a Tonic for all Malarial patients; Improves appetite and digestion. Price Rs. 3 per seer, 8 oz. Phials as. 12.
A treaties on Ayurvedic treatment and Catalogues free on application.
CHYAVAN PRASH Rs. 3 per Seer. ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAKARADHWAJA Rs. 4 per Tola.
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BENARES, DACCA, CALCUTTA & RUNGPUR.
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Calcutta Branches—52/1, Beadon St. 1, Upper Circular Road.
227, Harisson Road, (near Howrah Bridge).
70/1/1, Russa Road, Bhawanipur.
Benaras Branch—Dassasswamesh Ghat.
Rungpur Branch—Rungpur.
Telegram—'Sakti' Dacca.

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WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 29, Grey St., Calcutta.

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ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tel you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease
Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.
Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc
Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.
Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.
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THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
have already been the means of saving many a life.

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„	Ewert & Sons, Ltd., London	Oil Geysers.
„	Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester	Frost Positive Meters.
„	Robert Maclaren & Co., Glasgow	C. I. Pipes and Fittings:
„	Shaw Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow	Do.
„	A. & P. Steven, Glasgow	Electric Lifts.
„	W. H. Baxter, Ltd., Leeds	Stone Crushing Machines, etc.
„	Scott Bros., Ltd., Halifax	Lathes, Drills, Punching & Shaping Machines, etc:
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„	Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock	Sluice Valves.
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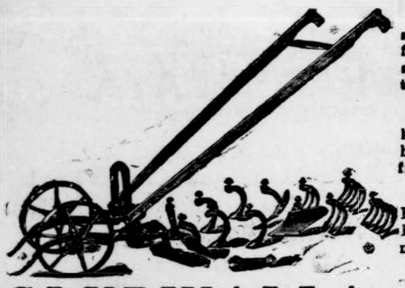
JACOB'S CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

FARM AND CARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

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WEAR **"ORBITO,"**

The only Spectacle or Eyeglass, that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping, yet no gripping, secured by simple force of gravity, featherweight, yet absolutely no vibration.

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Makers of the most high-class spectacle and eyeglass lenses in the world.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quite the nerves.

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are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 day's use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

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The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

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A Feast in Color.

THACKER SPINK & Co., CALCUTTA.

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Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

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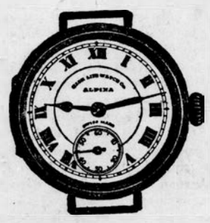

Full Jewelled, Lever,
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Ditto with Radium Dial,
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RIBBONS, CARBONS AND
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We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

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SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
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Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
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Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

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King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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